The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 345.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 25, 1872.

Ex-Congressman Randolph Strickland, of Michigan, has publicly announced his determination to vote for Greeley and Brown.

General Julius White, of this city, has been appointed Minister Resident for the Argentine Republic.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention renominated Governor Smith, and emphatically indorsed the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

Seymour G. Bronson (not J. C. Stoughton, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE) is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fourth Illinois District.

Dominican Baez is reported to be anxiously awaiting the re-election of President Grant, hoping, in that event, to renew negotiations for annexation.

The Board of Public Works in Washington have discharged workmen who favor Greeley's election, and notified all concerned that none but Grant men will be employed.

Senator Schurz will fill three appointments in this State, viz.: At Belleville, August 8; at Bloomington, August 9, and in Chicago, August 10.

Dr. J. A. Hendricks, of South Bend, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Liberals and Democrats of the Eleventh Indiana District.

The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee has nominated John R. Cravens, Liberal Republican, of Madison, for Lieutenant Governor, in place of W. C. Depauw, declined.

Spotted Tail, Esq., in his interview with President Grant, yesterday, complimented the President on his lenient treatment of the Indians, and expressed the hope that he would be re-elected.

The German Minister at Washington has made application to the Government at Berlin for an extension of the furlough granted the Imperial Band, but has received no reply. Should the furlough be granted, the band will visit St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Under the new law, reducing the number of Revenue Supervisors from twenty-five to ten, D. W. Munn is retained for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; S. T. Howell, for Ohio and Indiana; and S. W. Hedrick for Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Our Washington despatch gives a list of proposals on the concrete work for the new Chicago Custom House. There are thirteen proposals to furnish stone, all made on a graduated scale, increasing with the different series of stone to be furnished. The work of computing as to which bidder is the lowest is not yet completed.

London despatches assert that the Geneva Arbitrators will have to sit three or four months. The question of England's liability for the destruction caused by Rebel cruisers is still under discussion, the English Agent contending that his Government used every possible precaution to prevent the departure of those vessels from its ports.

A French woman named Guyard, convicted of firing upon Bishop Jurat during the Communist troubles in Paris, has been sentenced to death. Instead of being shot by soldiers, which the authorities think would be too revolting, she will meet her doom at the guillotine.

President Grant has allowed a remark of his to be made public, to the effect that he is willing to receive the resignation of Collector Casey, of New Orleans, when the Louisiana delegation shall name a successor. Senator Kellogg, the most influential member of that delegation, being an ardent friend of Casey, the latter is not likely to be disturbed at present.

Some four hundred citizens of Brainard, Minn., on Tuesday night, concluded to take upon themselves the task of avenging the death of Miss McArthur, who was recently violated and murdered by two Indians near that place. Proceeding to the jail where the murderers were confined, they broke in the doors, took the Indians out, and hung them on a tree in the principal business street in the town. Nearly the entire population witnessed the tragedy.

The women of Carthage, Ind., have abolished all liquor-saloons in that town, and the thirsty Carthaginians will hereafter be compelled to resort to the private bottle. Some sixty indignant matrons visited the various dram-shops and besought their owners to abandon their vile business, and, failing in their mission, they formed in solid phalanx, marched to the miserable mills, one after the other, smashing the furniture and leaving havoc behind them in every case.

Secretary Delano told his love for the Republican party, i. e., President Grant and his Personal Government, at Raleigh, N. C., yesterday. Mr. Delano, in the course of his speech, also referred to the fact that slavery had been abolished and Rebellion crushed, which announcement, although not entirely original with the Secretary, was looked upon by his hearers as a well-established truism. Mr. Delano made no reference to Amerigo Vespucci, the earlier Columbus, or the war of the Revolution.

Benito Juarez, President of the Mexican Republic, died at the City of Mexico on the 18th inst., of apoplexy. Lerdo de Tjeda, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, will succeed to the Presidency until Congress shall order an election to fill the vacancy. Tjeda has been looked upon as a sympathiser with the Revolutionists during the late troubles, although he has remained in the City of Mexico, taking no active part with the insurgents. Juarez was first elected President in 1858, and held that office, with the varying fortunes attending all rulers of that distracted country, up to the time of his death.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and prices were generally higher. Mess pork was quiet, and a shade firmer, closing at $14.90a15.00 cash, and $14.95a15.00 seller August. Lard was quiet and steady, at $8.90a9.00 for winter, and $9.25 per 100 lbs for summer rendered. Meats were in fair demand, and 1-8ca1-4c higher, at 5 1-2a5 5-8c for shoulders, 7 1-2c for short ribs, and 13a14c for winter sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active, and 1-2c higher, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in fair demand, and prices were steady. Wheat was active, and advanced 2c, closing at $1.28a1.28 1-4 cash, and $1.20 1-4a1.20 3-8 seller August. Corn was very active, and advanced 1c, closing at 42 1-4c cash, and 42 5-4a42 7-8c seller August. Oats were quiet and steady at 27c cash, and 26 1-4a26 3-8c seller August. Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, at 55a55 1-2c. Barley was in fair demand, and 1-2c higher, at 56c for No. 2, and 56 1-2a57c for new do seller September. Hogs met with an active demand, and advanced 5c per 100 lbs, sales making at $4.00a4.25 for inferior to strictly choice. The cattle market was active and firm at an 1-8c advance in the better grades. Sheep were firm.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Secretary Delano at Raleigh, N. C.

Senator Schurz's Appointments in Illinois.

The New York Press on Senator Conkling's Speech.

Hon. Randolph Strickland, of Michigan, Declares for Greeley.

The Liberal Cause Gaining Everywhere.

Miscellaneous Political News from All Quarters.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 24.—There has been no regular session of the National Executive Democratic Committee since the Baltimore Convention, but this morning its headquarters for the campaign were opened at the Spingler House. The rooms used by the Committee are the four parlors on the first floor, forming the most extensive and luxurious of all campaign headquarters in New York. The *Express* says of this Democratic move: "It is proposed to keep up a distinct organization and to engineer a distinct campaign, although at all times cheerfully co-operating with the National Liberal Republican Committee. This is out of deference to the three million Democratic voters, who neither wish, nor will permit, the old organization and name to lapse. It is proposed in State tickets to bring about such a fusion of the elements of opposition as will be satisfactory against National corruption."

The New York *World* and Rochester *Union* press the name of Chief Justice Church for next Governor of New York. The *World* also hints that Church would make a good Secretary of the Treasury under Greeley's Administration. The names of Francis Kernan and Clarkson N. Potter are also mentioned by Democratic papers for the Governorship of this State.

The *Evening Post* is not very well pleased with Senator Conkling's apologies for Grant last night, saying: "Mr. Conkling has allowed himself to be betrayed by his mere animosities into a bitter and denunciatory characterization of his opponents, Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and particularly Mr. Greeley, that will injure more than advance his cause. In its want of moderation and dignity his speech will be contrasted with that of Schurz, whose invective is the more biting because of the moral elevation by which it was accompanied. Mr. Conkling's want of discrimination is especially obvious in his abuse of Republican Reformers, whom he calls all sorts of hard names, to the damage of his own case."

SPEECH OF SECRETARY DELANO AT RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24.—Columbus Delano delivered an address to-day in support of the Administration. He denounced the unwarrantable charges against the Republican party and its administration of public affairs, and the coalition against it as one merely for public plunder. A class of adventurers, soldiers of fortune, and politicians out of office, independent of all popular authority, andled a by Senatorial triumvirate has, he said, thrust Greeley before the people as a Presidential candidate. The speaker recounted the work of the Republican party, the killing of slavery, the enfranchisement of the negro, the suppression of the Ku-Klux, the giving of guarantees for payment of the public debt, providing of pensions for crippled and disabled soldiers and orphans of those who died for the cause; the refusal to assume the rebel debt, and to pay former masters for emancipated slaves, all of which noble work was accomplished under the persistent opposition of Democrats. Grant's Administration has settled all the great questions raised by the war—emancipation, reconstruction, impartial suffrage, general amnesty, and civil service reform—all have been secured. Threatening differences with foreign nations have been settled by treaty, and new and important principles of arbitration introduced into foreign intercourse; while every State is fully represented in Congress, all parties profess to acquiesce, and no considerable faction in any State continues to agitate for the overthrow of these measures or dispute the justice and wisdom of the Republican policy. The great remaining questions are commercial and economical; and here the Administration, guided by the principles which command the respect of candid men, has reduced taxation, paid $300,000,000 of the public debt, and lessened the annual interest charge upward of $22,000,000.

Mr. Delano detailed the acts passed by a Republican Congress for the reduction of taxation, and attributed the fact that so much of the public debt had been extinguished to the efficient and faithful administration of the Revenue laws and honest application of the money collected, which the speaker argued ought to convince all candid men of the danger of abandoning the Republican party for the purpose of experimenting with a party composed of dissatisfied Republicans and clamorous Democrats.

The speaker maintained that the record of the Administration in all civil affairs of the Nation has been pure and high in character and ability, and is as remarkable as the energy and fidelity of General Grant during the war.

Mr. Delano spoke at some length in support of the Indian policy of the Government, and then proceeded to speak of the unreasonable and frivolous charges against Grant. No public business, said the speaker, suffers by the President's neglect, and the injustice of the charge that he receives gifts is so apparent as to justify the epithet of meanness and audacity.

Mr. Delano concluded with the statement that the Democratic party is dead. Its adoption of the Cincinnati Platform and Cincinnati nominees is the announcement of its dissolution. The present canvass is its political requiem. The old Democratic party having expired, its members are not compelled to swallow the Cincinnati Platform and Tammany nomination also, but are at liberty to rearrange their party relations and join such organization as in their judgment will best promote the public peace, prosperity, and welfare.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN RALLY AT AURORA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 24.—The Greeley Club, of Aurora, met this evening in their hall to the number of over five hundred, and was addressed by J. C. Stoughton in an eloquent and able argument. Mr. Stoughton maintained that in this canvass for the choice of President, a distinction should be made between Grant as General, and Grant as President. As General Grant was acceptable to the American people. His achievements had passed into history, and the people were ready to award him high praise; but as a civilian and statesman they were greatly dissatisfied. Nineteen men out of every twenty among Republicans would tell you that Grant was not their first choice. We are not now choosing a General to lead our armies but a President to govern this great Nation in time of peace; not a man to govern the country as a military camp, but a man to look after the interests of the masses of the people; not to dispense patronage and protect monopolies and rich men, with whom the expenditure of a thousand dollars matters but little, but the men who eat their bread in the sweat of their face, with whom the expenditure of a dollar is a serious thing. I am opposed to Grant for President because he knows but little about our theory of government, and cares but little about it. His idea is a personal Government. "I govern, you obey." When he would make a Cabinet Minister, and finds a law of Congress in the way, he asks that the law be repealed, and the very man for whom he makes this extraordinary request was asked the other day who he would support—Grant or Greeley—and replied by giving his check to the Greeley Club for $30,000. Why were not the leaders of the Rebellion tried for treason? Because your military President had paroled them, and said he would resign before they should be tried by the courts. Jeff. Davis was kept two years in a military prison, and the President would neither try him nor release him, and then Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, and Commodore Vanderbilt bailed him out. The President and Congress resorted to the cowardice of hiding behind an act of Congress and disfranchising whole States, and then governing those States by military rule. The Courts were open, and the whole power of the Federal Government at the disposal of the President to sustain them. Why were not the leading rebels tried and executed if found guilty? Because the party in power well knew that it must go on subduing the rebellion and abolishing slavery, or it could not perpetuate its existence. Acknowledge the war closed, and the Republican party will go to pieces of its own weight. At the close of the war this Government owed the representative men of the South a halter or universal amnesty. We gave them neither a halter nor amnesty, but tied their hands and robbed them.

This movement among the people means that it is time these things were stopped. What the nation now needs is the application of the principles of the Christian religion to the Civil Government, to do to others as we would others should do unto us. In the war, the South have lost all for which they fought, and the North have gained everything for which they fought, and now the vanquished say, let us be reconciled, and henceforth have but one country, one law and one flag, and to show their sincerity are supporting for President the old bell wether of all the Abolitionists and the father of the Republican party, which means that we were wrong and Greeley was right.

The speaker was frequently cheered, and at the close nearly one hundred names were signed for the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS FOR STATE SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES IN LA SALLE COUNTY—SPEECHES BY JUDGE CATON AND OTHERS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 23.—The Liberal Republicans, Democrats, and Labor Unions assembled here to-day in County Convention. A fusion ticket was nominated which, after considerable fencing regarding the Shrievalty by the Democrats, and with the exception of two declinations, was adopted. E. C. Hegeler, of LaSalle, German Liberal Republican, is nominated for State Senator; Hon. G. W. Armstrong, of Brookfield, Democrat, and Captain Wm. Cogswell, of Ottawa, Labor Union, for Representatives. The ticket is deemed unquestionably strong.

The joint Convention was addressed by Hon. W. Bushnell, Attorney General; Judge T. Lyle Dickey, and Geo. W. Stipp, Esq., at length and in eloquent terms on behalf of Greeley, their remarks being frequently interrupted by rapturous applause.

Judge John D. Caton delivered a speech on the issues of the day to a large audience, assembled in the evening in the Court House Square.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventh Congressional District is summoned to meet in Morris, Grundy County, on Aug. 15, in which the Liberal Republicans and Labor Unions are invited to participate to perfect the Reform party of the district.

HON. T. A. HENDRICKS AT COLUMBIA CITY, INDIANA—SHERMAN IN OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 23.—Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks spoke to a large and very enthusiastic crowd at Columbia City to-day. Considering the threatening appearance of the weather, it was an unusually large gathering. Mr. Hendricks made some telling hits on the present Administration, and his condemnation of the present Executive was received with rounds of applause.

Considering the standing of Sherman and the political importance attached to that gentleman's views, the meeting at Mansfield, Ohio, to-day, was slimly attended. This is his only speech east of the Alleghany Mountains.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STRICKLAND DECLARES FOR GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 24.—In a public meeting at St. John's, this week, ex-Congressman Randolph Strickland came out for the Greeley ticket.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, July 24.—The Democratic State Convention renominated Governor Smith by acclamation and reaffirmed the platform of 1870 with this additional resolution:

We recognize the exigencies of the times which suggested and secured the nomination by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown as candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, and regard their election as conducive to a preservation of the rights of the United States to local self-government and the protection of individual liberty of the citizens.

The Liberal Republican Convention assembled agreed to support the Democratic Electoral ticket.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S APPOINTMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Governor Palmer, Chairman of the Liberal State Executive Committee, to-day received a letter from Senator Schurz stating that he would fill three appointments in this State, and these appointments have been fixed as follows: Belleville, August 8; Bloomington, August 9; Chicago, August 10; at which times and places he will address the people.

E. L. MERRITT.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, July 24.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for this (the Eighteenth) District met here yesterday, and nominated George W. Wall, of Perry County.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—The *Courier-Journal* learns from its regular correspondent at Frankfort, that there will be a grand ratification meeting there on Tuesday, July 30. The meeting will be addressed by Governor Brown of Tennessee, Congressmen Voorhees and Kerr, of Indiana, and many others.

LIBERAL NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN THE ELEVENTH INDIANA DISTRICT.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 24.—At the Democratic Liberal Convention to-day, Dr. J. A. Hendricks, of South Bend, Liberal Republican, was nominated for Congress for this District, and W. W. Higgins, Liberal Republican, of Michigan City, for Elector from this District.

NOMINATION FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF INDIANA ON THE LIBERAL TICKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—The Democratic Central Committee met here to-night and nominated John R. Craven, Liberal Republican, of Madison, for Lieutenant Governor, in place of W. C. Depauw, declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 24.—The Congressional Convention of the First District will meet here to-morrow, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Five counties have instructed for George W. McCreary, the present incumbent, who will be nominated without doubt.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 24.—The Republican County Convention to-day put in nomination candidates for the State, Legislative, and county offices. Speeches in favor of nepotism were made, but no resolutions were offered.

There will be a grand rally of the Democrats and Liberals here on next Saturday to hear Mr. Hendricks. Bob McNiece, editor of the county newspaper, is advertised by the Republicans to reply to Mr. Hendricks on the following Monday.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The following named prominent soldiers have accepted the invitation of the Veterans' National Committee to be present and address the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh on the 17th of September: Generals R. J. Oglesby, J. S. Negley, J. R. Hawley, John A. Logan, W. Harriman, H. B. Sargent, J. White, E. S. McCook, M. D. Leggett, J. L. Beveridge, E. F. Noyes, J. C. Abbott, J. Coburn, D. F. Burke, and L. Fairchilds. Many other distinguished veterans have been invited, and their names will be announced as soon as their replies are received.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The New Jersey Republican State Committee met here to-day, and called a Convention, to meet at Trenton on Thursday, August 29, to nominate an Electoral ticket.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The Democratic Conservative State Central Committee met here, and called a Convention, to meet in Baltimore on the 11th of September, to nominate an Electoral ticket.

Governor Hayes has accepted the very pressing invitation of the Republican Committee of the State of Maine to participate in the canvass in that State. He will speak for one week from the 7th to the 14th of August.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Conference Committee of the Liberal Republican and Democratic Central organizations have agreed to recommend the formation of co-operative campaign clubs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 23.—The Republicans of this city met at the Court House last evening, and organized a Republican Club. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The membership of the club is 150. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Colonel O'Brien, of Lobelsville, and Colonel Robinson, of this city, and broke up with rousing cheers for the State and National tickets.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Germans will hold a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting Friday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBLIN, Ind., July 23.—Hon. J. M. Wilson, of the Fourth Congressional District, made his first speech of the campaign last night, to a large and attentive audience. He spoke in a very logical manner, giving facts and proving things up, by documentary evidence, to the satisfaction of all whose minds are not governed by mistaken prejudices. His speech was of two hours' length. Without abusing anyone, he showed up very clearly that the contest was between the Democratic and Republican parties, and that the success of the former with Greeley at the head would result in the practical nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. In fact, Judge Wilson's speech was entirely satisfactory to the Republicans, and the prevailing sentiment is that the Judge not only advanced his chances as a candidate for Congress, but that he gave strength to the Republican party. Judge Wilson's manly and gentlemanly course cannot but make him many friends.

WISCONSIN.

Methodist State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 24.—A Convention of ministers and laymen, from different parts of Wisconsin, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, is in session here to consider various questions relating to the Methodist Church and its work in Wisconsin; its relation to education, temperance, and other matters for the promotion of Church enterprises. There is a good attendance, though not as large as probably would have been had the Convention been held earlier; and the railroads granted reduced fare, as anticipated. Most of the leading Methodists in the State are present. After the meeting was called to order, last evening, by that venerable Methodist pioneer, Rev. A. Bronson, of Prairie du Chien, Rev. Samuel Fallows made an eloquent address of welcome to those assembled as representatives of a pioneer Church now having more than thirty thousand communicants in Wisconsin; a joyful, believing, working, united, progressive, aggressive, and soul-converting Church; convened to consider vital, practical questions. He was happily replied to by Rev. H. S. Richardson, of Darlington, who praised Wisconsin and its Capitol, and spoke of the interest felt in the churches at the Capital, because here, men from all the State spent a part of the year making laws. He spoke of and gloried in the peculiarities of Methodism, especially in its being the Church of the common people, and closed with bright anticipations of the triumph of Christ's Kingdom.

To-day the Convention's organization was perfected, with Judge W. P. Lyon as President, but he was obliged by official duties in the Supreme Court to decline, and Rev. Dr. Steel, of Lawrence University, and James Lawson, of Baraboo, Vice Presidents, were in the chair most of the day. Rev. J. B. Bachman, Rev. S. S. Benedict, and Hon. E. Colman were Secretaries.

Rev. A. Brunson gave an interesting sketch of some pioneer journeys and labors thirty years ago, and of the progress of Methodism in this State, where the denomination now has 684 preachers, local and itinerant, and 29,622 members, with church property worth $1,521,585.

Rev. H. Colman presented some comparative statistics of Methodism, compared with other Evangelical Churches in Wisconsin, whose combined membership is about 38,000.

Some bold and sharply critical remarks were made by Hon. E. Colman, of Fond du Lac, in which he urged a modification of Presiding Eldership; demanded a better educated and more carefully trained ministry; declared his opposition to Evangelists and their ways of working up revivals, whose converts so often fell from grace. His criticism of his ministerial brethren and of matters in the Church which he thought needed reform, called out a lively discussion, participated in by Dr. Steel, Revs. Pillsbury, Brunson, H. Colman, and others.

A report on German Methodism in Wisconsin, now about 20 years old, showed an encouraging progress,—three thousand six hundred members in fifty-four churches.

This afternoon, President Twombly, of the State University, read an able paper on the social and religious culture of young people, urging more attention thereto by the Church, condemning theatres, dancing, and some other amusements, and exhorting Christians to provide others in their place.

Mrs. G. M. Steel read an admirable paper on Woman's Work in the Church, claiming for her the fullest liberty to labor as she could, whether by preaching or otherwise, and was seconded by Revs. Fallows, Brunson, and Pillsbury, who claimed there was nothing in the Methodist rules or customs to prevent women from employing their talents in Church work with the largest liberty.

ILLINOIS.

A Scandal—Father Gavazzi—Held to Bail—Republican Wigwam to be Dedicated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—A very scandalous story of acts of drunkenness and adultery on the part of Rev. G. S. Robertson, of Louisville, Ky., formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, is made public here to-day. Mr. Robertson was for a number of years a very zealous preacher, here, and made many friends, who to-day are shocked by the announcement of his disgraceful conduct.

Father Gavazzi lectured here this evening to a very large audience.

The examination of Dr. J. H. Burch for the killing of George Kendall, at Illiopolis, while in the act of arresting him for a violation of the peace, was concluded to-day. The Doctor was held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance next September, to answer any charge of the Grand Jury.

The Republican wigwam just built in this city will be dedicated to-morrow night. Hon. S. F. Logan, General J. L. Beveridge, Hon. J. K. Edsall, and others are expected to address the meeting.

Sale of a Railroad—Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 24.—The Illinois Farmers' Railroad Company have sold thirteen miles of their completed road, extending from Jacksonville to the town of Franklin, to the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad Company, for the sum of $217,000. This gives the latter named road a continuous track from Jacksonville to the town of Virden, on the main line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Thomas Riley, of Winchester, Scott County, Ill., committed suicide, on Monday, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He expired immediately after inflicting the wound. Riley wrote a letter and left it in his pocket, saying that he was a party to the crime of breaking into Gwinn's safe at Winchester, some weeks ago; that it was the first crime he ever committed, and that fear of exposure and remorse had driven him to the unalterable determination of destroying his own life. Wilson Goldsmith, who, immediately after the robbery of the safe, fled the county, was, according to Riley's letter, an accomplice in the crime of robbing Gwinn's safe.

The Crops in McLean County.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 24.—The heavy rains of the past week have made certain an immense crop of corn in this section.

IOWA.

Terrible Hail Storm in Sioux County—Great Destruction of Crops and Property.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 24.—A terrible hail storm prevailed in Sioux County Iowa, last Saturday. Crops, throughout an extent of country six or eight miles square, were utterly destroyed; foliage was stripped from trees, and windows were shattered. Two farmers at Sioux Rapids, Messrs. Lee and Struble lost about one hundred and thirty acres of grain each, and many others suffered proportionately. On the following morning the hail was found in places, two feet deep. The fury of the storm seems to have been spent in the narrow limits named.

Underwriters' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, July 24.—The State, Special, and Supervising Insurance Agents of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas met in this city, to-day, to perfect the organization of the Western Underwriters' Union. In acceptance with the expressed wish of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters, an Executive Board was formed for Iowa and Nebraska, and another for Missouri and Kansas. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Judge Willard, of the South Carolina Supreme Court, has decided that the act for the issue to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company scrip receivable for taxes is unconstitutional and valid. The practical effect of this decision is to wipe out $2,000,000 of the State liability created by the action of the last Legislature.

—J. G. Flowerdew, British Vice Consul at Parlland, Oregon, died yesterday from injuries caused by a fall from his horse.

FOREIGN.

The Cholera Reported as Abating in Russia.

Condition of Affairs in Hayti and San Domingo.

The Revolution in Mexico Rapidly Dying Out.

Death of President Juarez.

THE ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 24.—Reliable information has been received that the Geneva Arbitrators will have to sit three or four months. England's liability to the United States for damages by Confederate cruisers is still under discussion. The English agent pleads that his Government did everything possible to prevent privateers leaving British ports. The debates are animated, but serious, and confined closely to the issue. No session to-day.

GENEVA, July 24.—The Board of Arbitration is now fairly at work, and its labors are excessive. Sir Alexander Cockburn has remained within his hotel three days, Lord Tenterden and Mr. Bealan drove out to-day on the Esperance.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

GENEVA, July 24.—Serious embarrassment has been caused the Board of Arbitration by the English protest against the consideration of any evidence or argument throwing animus on the part of Great Britain. England insists that the introduction of this evidence practically admits the consideration of the spirit of the indirect claims, which were presented only to prove other claims, which, otherwise, it would be impossible to substantiate. Should this evidence be excluded, few cases can be proved.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, July 24.—General Rocha telegraphed from Monterey, this afternoon, that President Juarez had died on the night of the 18th inst. from an attack of apoplexy which had seized him at 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, and ordered that the flags of the Government be placed at half mast. The news was received by all classes with astonishment, and was not credited until it was confirmed by a second despatch from General Rocha. The Presidency of the Republic will devolve upon Lerdo de Tejada, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, until recently, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in President Juarez's Cabinet, but lately in opposition to the Government, and regarded as sympathizing with the Revolutionists, although remaining in the City of Mexico, taking no active part with the Insurgents, until Congress shall order an election to fill the vacancy.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, July 23.—The revolutionists in the State of Tamaulipas having been suppressed, the whole frontier of the States of Neuva Leon and Corhuila are in possession of the Government, leaving the insurgents without a port or a single point of importance. The country is being practically pacified. The military authorities to-day issued a proclamation raising the siege, annulling martial law, and abolishing the passport system, and other military restrictions which have prevailed for several months, and restoring civil rule. Colonel Kamierez's regiment arrived from Monterey this morning, and will occupy the fortifications, relieving the National Guards, which will be disbanded. General Ceballos is expected soon to assume command on the line of the Rio Grande. General Roch at Monterey, will operate against the revolutionists still in the mountains.

It is believed that the commission sent by Generals Trevino and Quioga to the City of Mexico have made terms with the Government, and that the Revolutionary chiefs will submit to the authority of President Juarez or leave the country, after disbanding their followers.

The Government forces having been generally withdrawn from San Luis Potosi, when General Rocha advanced on Monterey, the Revolutionary General Martinez took the opportunity to attack San Luis Potosi with about six hundred cavalry, but after a fight of several hours was repulsed by the National Guards and citizens, with considerable loss. General Rocha has despatched a cavalry force in pursuit. Both parties at Monterey are inactive.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The steamer Montana brings advices from Guaymas and Mazatlan. The Legislature of Sonora has ratified the concession to the California Company for a railroad from Guaymas to Tuscan, Arizona, and United States Consul Willard started for the City of Mexico with the documents for the signature of President Juarez.

Straggling bands of revolutionist highwaymen, taking advantage of the return of Pesquira to Sonora, and Rocha's march eastward, occupied Culiacan, committing robberies and murders in the interior of Sinaolo. The Federal troops have shot thirty-eight of them in Mazatlan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 24.—The Channel match of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, for a £100 cup, over the course from Ryde, on the Isle of Wight, across the Channel to Cherbourg and back again, was won by C. Trelluson's schooner yacht Guinevere.

It is reported that the Foreign Office has received despatches from Dr. Livingstone, of date November last. The communication of them to Parliament has, however, been postponed until Monday next, when Stanley, who is the bearer of further communications from the Doctor, is expected to reach London. Stanley arrived at Marseilles to-day, and took the train for Paris, whence he will proceed direct to London.

The annual banquet to Her Majesty's Ministry was given at the Mansion House to-night, the Lord Mayor presiding. All the members of the Cabinet were present, and the Diplomatic body, Bench, and Parliament were well represented among the guests. Gladstone responded to the toast to "Her Majesty's Government," proposed by the Lord Mayor. In the course of his speech he called to mind the congratulations uttered by Mr. Schenck, Minister of the United States, at the Lord Mayor's banquet last year, on the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington. "Since then," continued Gladstone, "a cloud appeared on the horizon, but it has been dispelled. The Arbitration has not produced the heartburnings which were apprehended, but will lead to an amicable settlement, like a friendly suit in a Court of law." This portion of the Premier's remarks was listened to with the deepest attention, and was received with cheers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 24.—At the presentation of the "Potteries Testimonial" to John Bright, he made a speech in reply, in which he glanced at the great political changes which have been effected in England during the last 30 years. When he began public life, the food and supplies of the people were strangled by relentless and wicked monopoly and there were ignorant simpletons who saw nothing but ruin in the repeal of the navigation laws. He congratulated the country on the silent revolution which it was going through, and the diffusion of some political knowledge by the cheap press. On foreign politics, Mr. Bright mentioned the share he took in opposing the Russian War, and the advice he had given at the outset of the War of Secession, that we should maintain a generous neutrality toward the United States Government—a policy which would have averted the embarrassment and humiliations to which England had since been subject.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Late London papers contain a telegram from Paris, saying that no woman has hitherto been executed at Versailles, though the courts martial have sentenced several to death, but now the cantiniere Guyard, convicted of firing upon Bishop Jurat, is to meet her doom. It being, however, thought too revolting for soldiers to shoot a woman, she will be guillotined.

PARIS, July 24.—Three of the Communists convicted by court-martial of taking part in the slaughter of forty-seven hostages, in Rue Saxo, and sentenced to suffer death, will be shot at Satory to-morrow morning. The death sentences of three others have been commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The coal diggers in the Departments of Nord and Pas de Calias are on a strike. At Denail and Donai disturbances are reported, and a detachment of infantry has been sent to the mines, near the latter place.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The cholera is abating. The number of deaths by cholera during the week, in this city, is 126; Moscow, 32; Odessa, 84.

THE WEST INDIES.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 10 (via Havana, July 22).—Cabral, after defeating Baez, could easily have captured Azua but for the want of ammunition, and retreated. It is reported that Baez still awaits annexation to the United States. A court martial last week sentenced eleven rebels to be executed.

JACMEL, Hayti, July 8 (via Havana, July 22).—Since the proceedings of the German fleet the President has become unpopular. There are apprehensions that the Administration will break down. A foreign loan of $3,000,000 is proposed in the Assembly.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Messrs. Currie and Lewis, both supporters of the Government, were elected by acclamation to-day. This is the first election for the next Parliament.

NEW YORK.

A Prominent Brooklyn Politician Stabbed During a Drunken Spree.

Witnesses in the Stokes Case to Be Released by Habeas Corpus.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A PROMINENT BROOKLYN POLITICIAN STABBED.

NEW YORK July 24.—Brooklyn, like Philadelphia, is excited over the probable violent death of a prominent local politician. A party of Brooklynites had been to Albany, and were returning, night before last, on the steamer Drew. All were intimate friends. They had been drinking deeply, and a series of heated discussions on trivial subjects resulted in a quarrel, in which Henry Carr, Commissioner of Charities, struck Assemblyman Dominick Roche. The latter immediately drew a knife and plunged it into the right groin of the Commissioner, inflicting a wound which the physicians fear will prove fatal. They have kept him under the influence of morphine, since he was brought to his home, to allay his pain. He was alive to-day, but the symptoms are not encouraging. Owing to the reticence of eye-witnesses, Roche has not yet been arrested.

MORE SUCCESSFUL.

The elevated railway on the west side of the town is at last becoming available. The officials state that they now carry an average of 500 passengers per day. The road is principally used to meet the Hudson River Railroad trains. A new dummy will be put on in a few days, thus doubling the trips. The Company think that time has tested the safety of their project, and that it can carry any weight up to twenty tons.

A WORK ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Count Von Moltke's work on the Franco-German war has partly seen the light. The first section, just published, contains 200 pages of text, with maps showing the positions of the armies at the end of July, and gives a detailed account of all events of the campaign to the 31st of that month inclusive. It is divided into four chapters, one introductory, one devoted to the marches and combinations of the French army, a third to those of the German armies, and fourth to maratime events.

STOCKS.

Wall street was very dull to-day, and the attendance slim. The leading speculators are nearly all absent from the city, and no revival is looked for until they return. The aggregate transactions to-day in Erie and Pacific Mail were between 40,000 and 50,000 shares, while the operations in all the other stocks combined were not over 16,000. Early dealings in Pacific stood weak, and the stock declined to 75 3-4. During the forenoon there was an advance to 77 1-8, and late in the day sales were alternately at 78 5-8 and 77. Erie was weak throughout the day, in sympathy with the heaviness in the London market, and declined from 53 3-4 to 52 3-8. Late dealings in Erie were generally at the lowest prices of the day. The balance of the market was about 1-4 per cent lower in the general list.

MONEY.

The money market was easier to-day than any previous day this year. In the afternoon, loans on call were made as low as 1-2 per cent. The closing quotations were 2 to 3 per cent. This is due to the prevailing dullness in Wall street.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak for long sterling. Under pressure of borrowed bills, prime bankers' sixty-day sterling sold from second hands at 109 1-2, less 1-16. Sight bills steady at 110 3-8 to 110 7-8.

GOLD

a fraction lower, and ranged from 114 5-8 to 114 3-8.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 3-4a101 7-8; Union Pacific firsts, 90a90 1-2; land grants, 81 7-8a82; incomes, 87a87 7-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Arrivals of flour are liberal, and, with moderate inquiry, prices favor the buyer. Winter wheat extras irregular. Good superfine is in demand and steady. At the close there was a better tone for fresh ground and medium extras. Holders of spring wheat firmer. The market closes firmer, the demand being chiefly for exports. Winter firm and fairly active.

PORK

quiet, but firmer.

[To the Associated Press.]

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Commissioner of Charities, Henry Carr, of Brooklyn, was dangerously stabbed on Monday evening by Assemblyman Roaer.

AQUATIC.

The yacht Grace beat the yacht Yale yesterday in a race of twenty miles to windward from Sandy Hook and return.

NEW ARCHBISHOP.

It is said that Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey, will soon be made a Catholic Archbishop.

A STAGE ROBBERY.

Jerome L. Babe was robbed in an avenue stage, yesterday, of a package containing $10,000 worth of diamonds.

MARINE.

Arrived—The New York, from Bremen. The Anglia, from Moscow, has arrived.

ERIE MATTERS.

The Erie Directors have chosen General A. S. Diven General Manager of the Erie Railroad, a new office. He has not yet accepted it or the Vice Presidency.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of *habeas corpus*, returnable to-morrow, have been issued in favor of Thomas Hart, Patrick Hart, and Thomas T. Redmond, the hall boys detained as witnesses in the Stokes case. An application will then be made for their release on bail.

YACHT RACE.

The race for the Bennett Challenge Cup occurs to-morrow, from Sandy Hook light ship to Brenton Reef light ship, and return, about 280 miles. The Madeline and Rambler are the only competitors.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The police are agitated over an attempt to assassinate a music teacher named Muller, last night, after he had been inveigled from home by a decoy letter, signed Fisher. The supposed assailant is missing. Muller, who was shot at and assaulted in the face with the pistol after the bullet missed its mark, is not severely injured. It is believed the cause is revenge for a real or fancied wrong on a lady.

NEW COTTON.

The first bale of new cotton, classed low middlings, raised in Western Texas, was sold to-day at auction for 43 1-2 cents per pound.

SUIT AGAINST DANIEL DREW.

The *Times* of to-morrow will contain the following: "The present Board of Managers of the Erie Railroad are about to bring suit against Daniel Drew for the 100,000 shares of stock which it is claimed he illegally issued in 1865, while Treasurer of the Corporation. The papers in the suit are being prepared, and the matter will be pushed to an issue as quickly as possible. This issue is the one Drew made to cover his shorts when Vanderbilt was trying to obtain possession of the Erie Railway, and occasioned the flight of Fisk, Gould and Drew to New Jersey. Drew claims to be innocent of any illegal practices, and alleges he paid the entire proceeds into the treasury of the Company.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Scandalous Affair—Arrival of the French Band.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 24.—The citizens of Braddock borough, near this city, rode a married man named Flavey, on a rail last night, because of his alleged improper intimacy with a widow living in the same borough. The affair has caused great excitement.

The French band arrived from Cincinnati at noon to-day, and enjoyed a public reception. The Great Western and other bands, principally composed of Germans, participated in the demonstration. The band will leave for the East after their concert this evening.

The Riot Excitement.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 24.—The riot excitement is about over, but the military will remain here a few days longer.

McMullin's Recovery Probable.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 24.—Alderman McMullin's condition has somewhat improved to-day, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. All efforts, thus far, to find Mara have proved unavailing.

The French Band.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—The concert given by the French Band to-night, was a grand success. The theatre was appropriately decorated in the French and American colors. The audience was the largest and most fashionable ever assembled in the city. The band was frequently and rapturously applauded. In response to the final *encore*, the band played Yankee Doodle with variations.

MINNESOTA.

Two Indian Murderers Lynched.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—Last night three or four hundred citizens of Brainard, Minn., went to the jail and took from there the two Chippewa Indians, murderers of Miss McArthur, and hung them to a pine tree on the principal business street. Nearly the entire population witnessed the hanging. The bodies were left hanging all night, and cut down this morning. The proceedings were generally indorsed by the people.

The weather is clear and warm. Crops looking splendidly.

MARRIED.

JEVNE—MISSICH—July 16, at the residence of J. Aldridge, Esq., Lyons, Iowa, by Rev. Dr. Curtis, Otto Jevne, of Chicago, and Mrs. C. I. T. Missich, of Lyons.

STOWELL—COSS—July 24, 1872, at the Second Baptist Church, in this city, by Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Corydon Giles Stowell, and Bertha J. Coss, all of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

HERON—July 23, Francis E., youngest son of Charles and Mattie Heron, aged 1 year.

Funeral July 25, 2 o'clock p. m., from residence 553 West Erie-st.

Indianapolis papers please copy.

REDELL—July 24, Charles H., only son of R. P. & C. E. Redell, aged 11 months.

Funeral from their residence 1246 Prairie-av., Thursday, 10 a. m.

ROCHE—July 22, after a long and painful illness, James Roche, aged 28 years.

His remains were taken to St. Charles, Ill., for burial.

WILLIAMS—At Millington, Ill., Monday, July 22, 1872, James Edward, infant son of Jno. E. & Hattie L. Williams, of Chicago, aged 5 months and 18 days.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Funeral.

Members of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., will meet at Appolo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts., to-day, at 1 o'clock, sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother Marx Israel. By order of W. M. SAM. SEELEMAN, Sec.

Knights of Pythias.

There will be a regular meeting of Lake View Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., on Thursday evening July 25. All members are instructed to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of the C. C. WM. H. COLEHOUR, K. R. S. pro tem.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS,

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S,

157 West Lake-st.

VASES.

Just Unpacked,

THE FINEST LOT OF

BOHEMIAN VASES!

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

IMPORTERS,

640 Wabash-av.,

Near Thirteenth-st.

REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE 43 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE at a bargain, centrally located in the new town of Gasenovia, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, only 8 miles from Chicago. We consider this a splendid chance for an investment, where an immediate advance is sure. Also other choice acre property. RHODES & CLARKE, 178 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,

BANKERS,

SOUTH-SIDE OFFICE—334 Wabash-av.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept in currency and gold, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST allowed on special and savings deposits

Loans on Real Estate.

We are prepared to negotiate promptly loans on real estate in Chicago and suburbs at current rates. Can make immediately several loans of $50,000 to $100,000 each. Applicants should bring abstracts and such other title papers as they have.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
334 Wabash-av.

Merchants' and Knickerbocker Ins Claims, Republic Certificates of Indebtedness, Chicago City and Cook County Bonds, bought and sold by A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Dwellings in the North, South and West Divisions, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

PARTIES WANTING

stores or offices, will find a large list of those finished and others in process of erection, at the General Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT,

Very desirable Stores and Offices in the Burnt District. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE.

CHURCH PEWS AND CUSHIONS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Inquire of J. D. STETSAL, 371 South Park av., cor. Thirtieth-st.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND House Renting Agency,

Have removed to their new and commodious office,

No. 144 LA SALLE-ST.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our business to our former location, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st., where, with largely increased facilities, we shall be pleased to meet the wants of our friends and the public generally.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Paper, Blank Books, Stationery, Bookbinders' Stock, Tools and Machinery, also JOB PRINTERS.

REMOVAL.

EMPIRE LINE.

The General Office of the Empire Line, in this city, is removed from No 198 Pacific avenue to

No. 146 LaSalle Street, Otis Block.

JOS. STOCKTON, Agent.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, JULY 13, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRICES OF TICKETS IN CURRENCY:

Wholes	Halves	Quarters	Fifths	Tenths	Twentieths
$28	$14	$7	$5.60	$2.80	$1.40

Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

WARREN RANGE.

FIRST PREMIUM AM. INS. 1871

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

Branch Houses—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fine Watches,

JEWELRY & DIAMONDS,

452 Wabash-av.

Orders from the country solicited.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. W. C. HUNT,

Office 318 West Madison-st.

Hours at Office, 9 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE 472 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER OF SHELDON.

JOHN PHILLIPS,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

48 East VanBuren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State and County Taxes.

TAX-PAYERS WHO WERE BURNED OUT SHOULD PUT IN THEIR CERTIFICATES FOR REBATE at the office of the North Town Collector, No 138 North Clark st., on or before the 15th of August next.

JNO. E. WALSH,
Collector of North Chicago.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad and Office Outfits a specialty.

68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

IRON BEDSTEADS

Plain and Ornamental. Dealers liberally dealt with at the factory, corner VanBuren and Desplaines-sts. CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MFG. CO.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 4 o'clock.

SAFETY FILM

LONDON.

The Nine-Hours' Movement in the Building Trade.

The "Lock-Out" and Its Results.

Movements of the Carpenters and Joiners, the Masons, and the Master-Builders.

Attempts to Secure a Compromise—The Masons Finally Make an Agreement with the Employers, But the Other Trades Still Hold Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, July 11.

The social warfare in the London building trade continues with unabated fury, notwithstanding one of the armies has withdrawn from the field. The end of the first chapter in its history brought the struggle down to the point where the men had resolutely declined to submit the Nine-Hours and Nine-Pence question to arbitration, and the masters were proceeding to put in force their threat of a general block-out. This was on the [illegible] of June. The previous day, the carpenters and joiners had delivered the plebiscite of their branch of the trade against arbitrating upon anything but a code of working rules; and forthwith out came the notice of the Masters' Executive Council, directing the gates and shops

TO BE CLOSED,

which was immediately obeyed by most of the great houses. Thousands of masons, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, smiths, metal workers, and laborers then found themselves thrown completely upon their own resources, and, unfortunately, the latter were entirely without any organization or society to fall back upon. All the rest had theirs, and the carpenters and joiners led the way in showing what should be done in the emergency, though, before setting the example, they took care to pass a resolution affirming that none but themselves had any claim to the general fund they had been collecting in furtherance of the Nine-Hours movement, and, by that step, at once excited the suspicion and animosity of the rest. They parcelled the metropolis out into districts, nominated District Committees, and fixed upon taverns where the men within such districts were to attend daily to give in reports of the progress of the struggle, and sign the sheets entitling them to receive their proportion of whatever strike or lock-out pay the Central Committee might have weekly at their disposal. The same course was adopted by the other branches, except the laborers, who had to resort to an open-air appeal to the public at a meeting held in Trafalgar Square; and, before many days were past, each was making levies upon its individual fraternities, or distributing collection papers throughout the provinces to insure "the sinews of war" for the coming eventualities. The masters

WERE EQUALLY ACTIVE,

though less open, in their arrangements. They fixed their headquarters in some handsome, spacious offices, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament, and appointed a Sub-Committee to watch daily the progress of events, with Mr Hannen, of the firm of Holland & Hannen, and brother to Mr. Justice Hannen, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, for its Chairman. The first great excitement following the lock-out notice arose out of a reservation it was supposed to make in favor of two firms who had large Government contracts on hand. These firms were not expected to suspend their works; but the masons employed in building the new Colonial Offices and Post-Office Savings Bank suddenly found their number gradually diminishing, and straightway it was concluded that the object of this manœuvre was to swell the number who would be likely to put a strain upon the Operative Masons' Trade Union Fund. Acting upon this conclusion, the Society, who would not otherwise have entered the lists until the 1st of July,

DETERMINED TO "CALL OUT"

the men of these firms, thus stopping the Government works just mentioned, and [illegible] forward the interest of spectators was divided between the sayings and doings of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Parliament, periodically sitting at the Brown Bear Tavern, Bloomsbury, and what was termed the morning roll-call of the Masons, at the Sun Tavern, in the Westminster Bridge Road, on the other side of the Thames. The former, however, always contrived to make the greatest figure in the press; they appeared to be constantly receiving deputations, issuing despatches, and calculating returns adverse to the cause of the employers. It is wickedly surmised, however, in some quarters, that very much of this business had its origin in the fertile and sympathetic imagination of an industrious and too suggestive reporter, who for years past has taken a warm interest in any movement calculated to advance the welfare of the industrial classes. Hence the Chairman of the Carpenters' Nine-Hours Delegation, who is not much of a speaker, very deficient in grammar and harsh in voice, has had the opportunity of occasionally seeing his few words amplified and polished up into quarter-column readable speeches; while a couple of carpenters or joiners, with short pipes in their mouths, dropping into the Brown Bear to ascertain what there was fresh, have been surprised the next day to find some remarks they exchanged with a stranger in the Committee room doing service for the statement of a deputation to the Committee itself, which, at the time they "interviewed" it, consisted of a solitary member. On the other hand,

MR. BROADHURST,

the leader of the masons, is never at a loss for ideas, or appropriate language to clothe them in, and, although an uneducated man, he has yet a fluent and even graceful address, that gives him no small command over his brother-masons, and helps very much to popularize their views and sentiments. In the first week of the lock-out, the position was clearly defined: The men were admitted to be acting within their legitimate rights; and the fight was expected to be a fair stand-up one; but whichever side proved the weakest would, it is said, be held morally responsible to the public for the opening of the dispute. Up to this time it was officially announced by Mr. Stanley G. Bird, the Honorary Secretary of the Central Association of London Master Builders, that the number complying with the lock-out resolution was 54. The accuracy of this statement was impugned by the carpenters and joiners, who closed the week with a stormy session, represented as having "broken up in utter confusion, affording a striking contrast to the manly disposition and quiet determination of the masons' gathering, in the morning, on the other side of the water."

THE NEXT WEEK

still presents no change in the attitude of the two parties; the one silently operating by means of correspondence, the other talking "tall" from its different platforms, putting in circulation rumors or reports more or less exaggerated, and taking credit to itself for being on the winning side, in spite of the determination of the "big guns" to raise $500,000 to guarantee their smaller brethren against loss in case they should join in the lock-out. This story afterwards melted away before the simple explanation that the masters were collecting a small subscription amongst themselves to defray the incidental expenses of organizing their forces. Broadhurst had been down to the country to feel the pulses of the Trades-Unions there; but what he ascertained did not appear to have affected him in any way, notwithstanding an ominous shake of the head from the Secretary to the London Society, and a whisper about the Provinces thinking "they had done wrong in refusing arbitration, and must try to correct the mistake." But "Orator" Broadhust allowed nothing to escape his lips to lead to the impression that he was in the least disappointed with, or influenced by, the result of his country trip, until the following Thursday, when

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT

occurred at a mass meeting of masons convened "to decide upon the course taken on the 1st of July to enforce the terms of their memorial for the Nine Hours and Nine Pence." In the altered state of things, it was prudently resolved to do nothing; but a motion was made, and on the point of being carried, "That no man be allowed to re-commence work in any firm at present struck or locked-out, except on the terms contained in the memorial," when up jumps Broadhurst, exclaiming, "No, no! that's too hard and fast a line; it should be until the dispute has been brought to a settlement;" and the motion so amended was agreed to without causing any speculation as to the probable motive thus early directing the steps of the leader of the masons. Meanwhile,

THE LONDON TRADES COUNCIL—

a body representing the various trades of the metropolis—endeavored to become peace-makers by suggesting that "in case the employers would concede the Nine Hours, the men should allow all the other points to be arbitrated upon by a Board composed of an equal number of masters and men, with power to previously nominate an Umpire;" but neither the carpenters and joiners nor the masons, to whom it was submitted, would accept the proposal, and no opportunity was given the masters to say what they thought of it.

The Executive Committee on Labor and Capital of

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION,

of which the late Lord Brougham was the first President, next stepped in with the following resolution, signed by Mr. A. J. Mundella, Mr. R. Torrens, Mr. W. Cowper Temple, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. Auberon Herbert, Mr. George Dixon, and Mr. Thomas Brassey, all members of the House of Commons, viz:

1. That the Committee greatly regret that the measures which were in progress for bringing the present dispute between the master-builders in London and their workmen to a friendly termination, by a meeting of the representatives of both, and, if necessary, by a reference to arbitrators, have for the present failed.

2. That, as both parties to the present dispute have expressed their approval of the principle of arbitration although neither party has succeeded in submitting a definite proposal which the other has thought it desirable to accept, the Committee venture to hope that, occupying as they do a perfectly neutral position, a suggestion on their part with a view to Arbitration may meet with favorable consideration.

3. That the Committee, therefore, respectfully suggest that a Court of Arbitration should be at once constituted, consisting of an equal number of the representatives of employers and employed, who shall, at their first meeting, elect an Umpire or Referee and that all matters in dispute shall be referred to such Court, whose decision shall be final, it being agreed that, pending such award, both parties may maintain their present position.

The masters readily assented to this proposition; but it found no more favor in the eyes of the men than that put forward by the London Trades-Council and, in formally rejecting it, they conveyed the intimation that "no suggestion or proposition for settlement could be entertained unless it came officially from the Master-Builders' Association."

MR. DISRAELI,

the head of the Tory party in the House of Commons, happened this week to take part in the proceedings of a grand Conservative banquet at the Crystal Palace, and, in this speech defining the past and future aims of Toryism, he said: "It must be obvious to those who consider the condition of the people with a desire to improve and elevate it, that no important step can be taken unless you can effect some reduction in the hours of labor and humanize their toil." This was not lost upon the men, who made a very good use of it in their "stumpings," declaring the Tory leader had correctly hit what they were fighting for, and they gladly accepted his advocacy.

ANOTHER INCIDENT

was the announced formation of the London Company of Builders (Limited), with Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., and Walter Morrison, M. P., as trustees, to have a capital of £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each, and to be based upon the co-operative principle, whereby a preference would be given to employes who were shareholders, and who would, by virtue thereof, be entitled to a share of half the surplus profits over 10 per cent per annum and other privileges. The Company, which had already received promises of support from two eminent architects, would be registered for the purpose of carrying on all business incidental to building and contracting, and the purchase in fee or taking on lease of the requisite land for prosecuting the same.

THE HOUSE PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,

supported by Professor Beesley and Mr. Fred. Harrison, two well-known popular champions of the working classes, also pronounced for the Nine Hours, in a largely attended meeting, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:

That this meeting authorize the Committee of Delegates to memorialize the masters to concede nine hours as a working day for the first five days of the week, and six on the Saturday, making a total of 51 hours per week.

That the memorial also contain a request that the future minimum rate of wages be 8½d. per hour, leaving the maximum wages to be fixed by mutual agreement between the workman and his employer.

THE SECOND WEEK

of the lock-out closed with a complaint from Mr. Broadhurst that "the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* bristled with advice and suggestions for their guidance, but, after all, the tone of the articles clearly showed they only desired to give them a negative support. Next week," he added, "the campaign would be opened in the Provinces with a grand demonstration at Birmingham."

The third week was looked forward to

WITH SOME DEGREE OF ANXIETY,

as it would disclose the financial strength of the masons. Both the carpenters and the masons had made levies upon their men in work of 3s per week each. The former had already struck four weekly dividends of 24s, 27s, 21s, and 10s 6d per man, and had collected over £2,000; but the latter had now to discover the condition of their treasury, which was found to be anything but satisfactory, and they were only able to declare a dividend of 4s 6d per man. Another cause for dissatisfaction was the surreptitious

PUBLICATION OF A CORRESPONDENCE

of the masters in London with those of the Provinces, beginning with the declaration that "It had been represented by the press that the workmen are rapidly leaving the Metropolis and being engaged immediately by employers in the Provinces. The Committee of the Central Association of Master Builders are not aware how far this statement may be true, but they deem it necessary to express a hope that employers generally throughout the Kingdom will feel it their duty and interest to support the employers of London in resisting the present arbitrary demands of the men, not only by refusing to employ the operatives who have left London, but, as far as possible, by engaging no fresh hands at all, and reducing the workmen in their employ to the smallest possible number. The proposal to reduce the present working hours, at least during the summer months, appears to the Committee to be a wanton interference with the productive powers of the country." This letter from London induced Mr. Mault, the Secretary of the Provincial Builders' Association, and editor of the *Builders' Trade Circular*, to appeal to its members, suggesting "that some arrangement should be made for the simultaneous discharge of all hands—especially carpenters, joiners, and masons—that could be spared." The consequence had

AN EXASPERATING EFFECT

upon the minds of the men; it was denounced as a glaring interference with the liberties of the people, and, were half such things done by the workmen, the criminal law would be immediately brought down upon them; it was hopeless, however, to attempt to force it against capitalists, because for such it was easy to find a loophole to escape in the penal measures of a class Parliament.

The active Committee of the carpenters had, from time to time, professed to give statistics of

THE MEN DISCHARGED,

and, from their standpoint, it was both natural and expedient to put the total at as low a figure as possible; it never, according to their account, reached 10,000; but, in the earlier part of the third week, a counter-statement was made, affirming "that, up to the present time, 85 firms have entirely locked out, and 55 more are under engagements to reduce the men in their employ to the lowest possible number. The firms referred to above comprise, with one or two exceptions, all those of any importance who supported the lock-out in 1859, and the great majority of those who have risen to any position since that time. The number of men locked out does not equal the number of men locked out in 1859, but is certainly more than double the largest estimate put before the public by the workmen. Upwards of 13,000 men are now either on strike or locked out, and a great portion of the difference between this number and the number in 1859 is accounted for by the continued depression in the building trade of London, which has been the main argument of the masters resisting the demands of the men."

THE BIRMINGHAM DEMONSTRATION,

referred to above, came off on Thursday; and, the night before, an aggregate meeting was held, with closed doors, of members of the twelve Lodges of the London Operative Masons' Society,—supposed, at the time, to be for the transaction of mere ordinary business; but, as will be seen hereafter, it was for a very different purpose.

The first great appeal of the men to the opinion or verdict of the Provinces produced a resolution advising arbitration. It was not hastily arrived at, as the Birmingham assembly which adopted it had the advantage of listening to statements from the men's own appointed advocates, including Mr. Broadhurst for the masons, Messrs. Sinclair and Matkin for the carpenters and joiners, Mr. George Shipton for the painters, Mr. Macnamara for the plasterers, Mr. Baker for the smiths and fitters, and Mr. Mitchelle for the General Union of carpenters.

Mr. Broadhurst, after this event, hurried back to town, and within a few hours of his return the carpenters and joiners were startled with the announcement that he and his brother-masons had

CONCLUDED A TREATY OF PEACE

with the masters, under authority obtained from the secret meeting of the Society on Wednesday. No language could be found strong enough to convey the burning indignation of the carpenters and joiners at this treachery; they had been "sold" again by the masons, they said, just in the same way as they were in 1859; and they refused to recognize the transaction or accept the terms. The masons were called together on Saturday, in an open and highly-excited meeting, to confirm what Mr. Broadhurst and his colleagues had done. A feeble show of opposition was made to its ratification, both on account of the arrangements falling short of the Nine-Hours and Nine-Pence, pure and simple, and of its having been come to without previous consultation with the carpenters and joiners and the other branches of the trade. But the vast majority of the masons, who have always been favorites of the masters,—owing probably to many of the latter having sprung from their ranks,—enthusiastically

INDORSED THE AGREEMENT,

which ran thus:

The Committee of the Central Association of Master Builders agree to settle the question now pending between them and the masons by their representatives on the following terms: That the average working hours shall be 51 per week, as requested by the workmen, but that the shorter hours during which they cannot see to work in the winter shall be made up by additional hours in the summer; and that the wages shall be 9d, instead of 8d, as at present; the hours to be as under: the twelve weeks in the winter to be 47 hours per week, and the remaining 40 weeks to be 52½ hours per week; the hours of commencing to be 6 o'clock in summer and 7 o'clock in winter, and half an hour later on Monday mornings in summer. The hours of leaving on Saturday 12 o'clock. (Great cheering.) P. S.—The Committee will recommend the members of the Association to pay wages on Friday evening, after work. [Renewed cheering.] Signed on behalf of the

Masons.	*Masters.*
H. BROADHURST,	B. HANNEN,
H. NISBET,	C. T. LUCAS,
W. BOWMAN,	G. TROLLOPE,
EMMANUEL KINNAIRD,	G. DINES.
PAUL WRIGHILL,	STANLEY G. BIRD.

July 5, 1872.

In the future, therefore, the masons will work exactly twelve hours more in the year than fifty-one per week would add up to, at a weekly wages in winter of £1 15s 3d, and in summer of £1 17s 3½d. In due course the ratification of the agreement was notified to the masters, and, on Tuesday in the fourth week,

THE LOCK-OUT WAS WITHDRAWN,

and the masons partially resumed work, their last dividend having previously been struck, and paid at 3s per man, as against 11s paid by the carpenters and joiners.

On the same evening the Carpenters' and Joiners' Nine-Hours' Delegation, or Parliament, reassembled at the Brown Bear, when it was reported the plasterers, bricklayers, smiths, metal-workers, and laborers were as much dissatisfied with

THE UNDERHAND ACTION

of the masons as the carpenters and joiners themselves, and there now appeared to be every prospect of a fusion of all these, hitherto disunited, branches in order to insure the triumph of the Nine-Hours' movement, with the least possible delay. Three resolutions were passed,—the first expressing regret that the masons should have taken such a course, and denouncing the arrangement as "calculated to frustrate the objects of our memorial of the 1st of March last, which must be maintained, as none other would remove the long-standing grievances of the trade;" the second "earnestly called upon all carpenters and joiners who value the objects sought for by our memorial to abstain from resuming work in any shop or on any job, where strike or lock-out has existed, until the terms of our memorial are conceded by the employers, or such other terms are offered by them which, in the opinion of the trade, may form a just and equitable settlement of the dispute;" the third provided for the calling of "a mass meeting of the men engaged in all the branches of the building trade (except masons), to promote and insure combined action."

The masons' compromise, so far, has met with the approbation of the public and the press, but they stand in a different position to the carpenters and joiners, having long ago secured the concession of a code of working rules, and their memorial was, therefore, silent upon that point. On the other hand, that of the carpenters and joiners lays great stress upon the absence of any such rules and regulations in their branch of the trade, and, since the masters are willing to refer the question to a Board equally composed of employers and workmen, it is by no means improbable

THE CRISIS WILL BE TIDED OVER

by the latter clause of the second resolution, which follows Mr. Broadhurst's precedent of avoiding "a hard and fast line." At the time of writing, however, much enmity and ill blood exists between the carpenters and masons, and the sheer desire of the former to prolong this fierce antagonism may induce them to obstinately hold out "to the bitter end," as they are pleased to express it.

The employers remain still

ON GUARD,

and, in dealing with the existing quarrel, are seeking to make provision for any that may occur in the future. The day after the meeting last referred to, the London and Provincial Master-Builders held a conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the result of which was the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.: 1. "That it is desirable that the Associations of Master Builders in the United Kingdom should enter into a close alliance, with a view of ameliorating the position of the trade, and especially in regard to the labor question, to endeavor to settle matters without a resort to the system of strikes now so frequently occurring. 2. That, in constituting a Central Association, it is desirable to make such arrangements as shall secure united action when united action is necessary, and at the same time shall secure the various Associations independent of local action in all local matters." No direct resolution was invited in reference to the present dispute; but a tacit understanding was come to that in the event of the masters having to resort again to measures of force or defence, they will receive the co-operation of the Provincial trade.

Afloat and Ashore.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a mechanic, and one who, for some years past, has identified himself with the interests of workingmen, I ask a little space in your paper for the following communication. At this time, when old parties and politicians are

"A' gae tapsalteerie, O."

I desire to say a few words about myself, and caution my fellow-workmen from engaging in as foolish and fruitless a cruise as the one I engaged in, which I will describe as briefly as possible:

Fifteen years ago, I shipped as one of the crew of the good ship "Democracy," and I have labored faithfully before the mast, in sunshine and storm, up to this time. When I joined the ship she was a serviceable craft, sailing fair, and carrying the confidence of a large majority of the people of this country. Though a cheerful and willing hand, I often found myself dissatisfied with her course and the officers who had charge of her. It is unnecessary for me to state the cause of my dissatisfaction, but on more than one occasion I was tempted to "jump" her, and take service on board the ship "Radical." I was held back from deserting by a mixed feeling,—half-pride, half-principle,—coupled with a hope that, as I was one of a bold and active crew, and knowing said crew to be the bone and sinew of the ship, we would eventually make our power felt on the quarter-deck, and, by taking firm hold of the helm, and steering closer to the wind, in time distance our rival, the fast-sailing "Radical." Myself, and those of the crew who thought with me, were doomed to disappointment. Muscle was in demand before the mast, but not on the quarter-deck. We might draw lines and pull "wires" until our hands were seamed and hard as the ropes we handled, but the ship must steer in the course indicated by our officers. Fogyism and Bourbonism ruled; brains and muscle had to obey. The cry of Labor for Reform and a change of officers was disregarded; and the ship that once carried the patriot Jefferson and the fiery Jackson was overloaded with the sins of Tammany, and stranded on the twin rocks of Slavery and Secession.

How long we would have to remain among the breakers before the "Democracy" went to pieces, I will never tell you. Sufficient for me that a means of escape offered. We heard a shrill blast from the fog-horn of the copper-bottomed, double-decked, double-screwed, three-masted steamship "Reform." We were saved.

Some trouble, however, arose about the "policy" of our going on board the rescuing craft. Our officers, who were on the lookout for the "Reform," and who, from time to time, gladdened us with a report of her progress, now hesitated. They were about to lose the authority exercised by them so long. They wanted "terms." They had a number of Captains ready to take command of the new ship; but they found her fully officered. Our pilot, especially, showed anger and disappointment. He had a favorite Captain he desired in command. He could steer under no other. Loud as he was in his praise of the "Reform" when she first hove in sight, he now denounced her. He swore at and abused her Captain. He would not take service on such a ship,—he preferred the "Gift-Enterprise,"—and we gave him his choice.

In the meantime, the "Democracy" was taken in tow by the "Reform" clipper, and steered for the port of Baltimore, where we were all landed in safety, and the good old ship abandoned.

Your correspondent took an early train for Chicago, and is now employed helping to rebuild the burnt district. And right here my trouble commenced.

Being a mechanic, I sought and obtained employment on one of the large buildings now in course of construction in the South Division. It soon became known that I was recently from the deserted ship "Democracy," and also that I had seen, and knew something about, the "Radical" and her Captain. The Superintendent of the building waited on me at noon-hour, and asked my opinion as to how much money he ought to get for supporting the "Radical" Captain in the coming election, if he could show that he had much influence with the men on the building, and could count on their voting as he desired in November. Before I had time to answer him, the whistle sounded, and I had to pick up my trowel and mount the scaffolding. A short time afterwards, I was waited upon by the foreman over the carpenters; he could control three Irishmen and five Germans; he did not care a d—n whether the "Radical" or "Reform" Captain was elected, but he would like to know how much of the "swag" a man in his position ought to get. Next came the foreman of the bricklayers; he was getting pretty good pay, and did not care much about election money, but, if it was being distributed freely, why, he wanted his share. On my way home in the evening, I was overtaken by the man who had charge of the hoisting apparatus. He had two helpers under him; and he could make them vote as he wished in November. Did I think it would be any use for him to apply to the "Central Committee." In the morning, the man who had charge of the mortar-bed called me aside, while I was taking off my coat, and told me that he had six hod-carriers, three men mixing mortar, and one man drawing water, and, if they refused to vote as he desired them, they might go to the d—l before he'd give them a job; already he had a promise of his share of the first money distributed in the Ninth Ward. Did I think he would get the price of a new "rig." At noon I sat down to eat my dinner; but, before I had time to open my basket, a man, who called himself a Hungarian, but who looked to me as if he grew in one of the southwestern counties of Ireland, came up. He had thirteen "Poles" unloading pig-iron at a dock close by; he wanted to know how he could get an appointment as a "private revenue detective." He knew several who had positions of that kind, and never heard of them detecting anything, but where to get their pay the first of every month. Could I help him to any——

I grasped my dinner basket, made a run for the bridge and my boarding house, and devoted the afternoon in writing you this letter, and trying to frame a general answer for the benefit of the men who work with me, and all others who are itching for a share of the "Corruption fund."

The Captain of the "Radical" never gave anything away, not even an office, until his greedy relations were supplied. If any money is distributed in the coming election, it must come from the pockets of the office-holders, or be stolen out of the National Treasury. From the former source, the amount of "Corruption money" collected will be very small. Office-holders will not be slow to discover how small the chances are of electing their candidates in November and will secure their purse-strings accordingly. The Public Treasury, however, will be plundered extensively, and the money thus stolen distributed among the ward bummers and other leeches who make-believe they possess influence, when in reality, very few of them can control a single vote.

It is humiliating to a craftsman to know that there are men, calling themselves mechanics, who are mean enough to peddle the votes of their fellow-workmen, at any price; but what must be said of the few who are trying to sell their brother-workmen for the small consideration of a five-dollar bill, a share in a keg of "flat" beer, or a couple of glasses of "Old Cemetery?"

Fellow-workmen, I appeal to you as freemen,—the guardians of this grand Republic,—to think and act for yourselves. Be influenced by no man in casting your votes. Right or wrong, vote as you think best, and, if approached by any of the five-dollar leeches, introduce the toe of your boot to the softest part of his back. Let it not be said of any of the workingmen of our city that they degraded themselves by accepting a bribe stolen from the people's money.

TIMOTHY TWITCHET.

A SENSATION AT SKUNK HOLLOW.

Visit from and Speech by the "Major" of the "Half-Seas-Over."

SKUNK HOLLOW, July 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have had quite a sensation in our village since my last letter,—the sensation being produced by the visit of no less a personage than the distinguished *Major* S. D. Phillips, of Chicago, representative of the *Half-Seas-Over*, and general political colporteur.

The Major is visiting the different towns and villages for the purpose of introducing Salt-Water topics, such as the re-election of Jonathan S. Grant to the Presidency, and obtaining subscribers for Ulysses Y. Scammon's paper, the *Half-Seas Over* (beware of impostors!).

The Major met with great success in getting subscribers for the *Half-Seas-Over*, having obtained not less than four the first two days, viz.: The Hon. Peter Green, Postmaster, takes a copy; the Hon. William Green, Deputy Postmaster, takes one; the Hon. James Green, Assistant Deputy Postmaster, takes one; and the Hon. Thomas Green, General Assistant Postmaster, takes a copy. It is true that, with the exception of the Hon. Peter Green, the subscriptions were obtained after considerable urging; and the most potent argument that the Major could advance in favor of his Salt-Water sheet was, that he "considered it healthy, during the present heated political term, for persons connected with Post Offices to take a dose of Salts occasionally." They took the hint, and subscribed forthwith.

In the evening, a large crowd gathered at the corner grocery to hear the distinguished champion of Grant's rights, Major Phillips, discourse on political affairs. The meeting was organized by the election of the Hon. Peter Green, Postmaster, as Chairman. The heat having been quite oppressive, the Major had indulged in a good deal of water or other liquid, and consequently was in his best vein, and addressed the large and intelligent audience with telling effect.

The Major commenced by saying that he wanted to make a short personal explanation, to the effect that, though his friends in Chicago called him Major Phillips, he would be candid with them and confess that the "Major" part of himself was a fraud, a delusion, and all moonshine, and that, with the exception of some slight service he had rendered his bleeding country in his capacity of private in a company of juvenile Home Guards, he could lay no claim to the title of Major. Of course, he was rendering some service during the present war, in obtaining recruits for Grant's army; but he did not feel as if, on that account, the title of Major fitted him any better than Horace Greeley's old gray coat would. [Tremendous applause.] He also desired to make a little explanation for his employer, the Honorable Jonathan Inter Young Ocean Sub-Marine Company Scammon, publisher of the *Half Seas Over* (take none other! beware of impostors!) There were numerous scandalous stories afloat in regard to this great and good man, which were utterly false and malicious, and only brought forward to injure the cause of Grant and the Republican party. In regard to that slander about the School Fund matter, he would say that it occurred so long since as to be beyond his memory, and he would have to apply the statute of limitation to dispose of that. Then there was that other slander about the Hon Scammon retaining the assets of the Mutual Security Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, and offering as an offset policies of insurance which he held at the time of the Great Fire, and had bought up since at 5 cents on the dollar. This slander had, unfortunately, some foundation; but Mr. Scammon had only done what he thought the law allowed him to do. If other policy-holders get nothing, it is their misfortune, not Mr. Scammon's fault. He (the Major) claimed that Mr. Scammon was foremost in every great work,—Commercial, Financial, Political, Social, and Religious,—anything and everything by which he could turn an honest penny. He had done more for Chicago than any other man; he had built houses, established banks, insurance companies, churches, and newspapers; and all without a selfish motive. He started a Disinterested Savings Bank, and everybody lost money by it except Mr. Scammon. Where the money went to, no one knows; but it is surmised that it has gone to improve Chicago. Mr. Scammon has built block after block of stores; and so liberal and progressive is he that he rents them to such persons as will pay the most, have the best references, and pay monthly in advance. And, as a conclusive proof of what a law-abiding, high-toned, generous man Mr. Scammon is, he would mention that, of all Mr. Scammon's tenants who paid rent in advance, and who were burned out and impoverished at the Great Fire, not one can come forward and say that he has had any part of the money refunded, not one. And the reason is quite plain: Mr. Scammon does not wish to violate the law, and the law does not compel him to pay back advanced rents; the statute of limitations prohibits any such dishonesty. Mr. Scammon's long and *honest* opposition to the extension of Dearborn street was one of Mr. Scammon's reserved legal rights, and as such he would maintain it until reasonably remunerated for the loss of his dignity. The Major also stated that Mr. Scammon spoke several languages fluently, which assists him greatly in telling the truth about his political opponents.

The Major then proceeded to discuss political affairs, stating that he had "intimate personal acquaintance with most of the prominent men of the State and Nation; was well acquainted with Mr. Koerner; had drank ——." Here the Major, overcome by heat, sank senseless to the floor. Such restoratives and stimulants as could be obtained at the bar were quickly administered, and, after fifteen or twenty minutes, the Major was sufficiently recovered to be removed to his hotel on a shutter. Yours, enthusiastically for Grant,

DAN DRUFF,
Late Private Home Guards.

The Abstract Books.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Upon the question of purchasing the Abstract Books, and their value, there seems to have been a great diversity of opinion,—a diversity, by the way, which still exists. Now, as you have, at various times, published the opinions of people in regard to this matter, and notably of a gentleman who signs himself J. Esaias Warren, who, in the generosity of his heart, was willing that Cook County should purchase the books at the modest sum of $750,000, which he thought very reasonable, I wish, like a good Greeley Republican, who is devoted alike to Economy and Reform, from Grant down to the lowest of the Brass-Collar tribe, to tell, through the medium of your journal, what I know about Abstracts.

Some time ago, we had a fire in Chicago that destroyed (within the limits of its path) all consumable property, including the muniments or records of title to real estate. By great good fortune and some praiseworthy energy, the Abstract Makers succeeded in saving a large proportion of their books, and, as soon as the smoke had lifted from the saddened city, commenced again the prosecution of their business of furnishing Abstracts. After awhile, the thought entered their heads that the county could be forced to purchase from them their books.

They, as the first move in the game, consolidated, and presented a united front to the people. In union there is strength. They refused to take any more orders for Abstracts. They would give no information in regard even to the description of property, to enable parties to put new deeds on record, or to know upon what property to pay their taxes. Loans upon real estate could not generally be made, nor could it be sold with any degree of security to the purchaser. This state of things, the Abstract-Men say, is due to the action of the Legislature in interfering with their scale of prices. Their defence also is, that they cannot live at the price as fixed and established by the Legislature; that they pay more rent, which is true; and that they are obliged to pay copyists, etc.—men familiar with their books,—a larger salary than before.—a story which is fishy, as I have ascertained by personal inquiry. Now, the interference of the Legislature is a matter of doubtful constitutionality, to say the least; and the question could easily have been settled without resort to the extreme measure of paralyzing the real estate business in Chicago by locking up their records and furnishing no information, verbal or otherwise, to persons desiring and willing to pay for it. Nay, to such an extent do these reticent gentlemen carry their "Addition, Division, and Silence," that their employes are strictly forbidden, under pain of discharge, from allowing a ray of light to stream from their ghostly apartments of dead archives. The excuse which these men make for their course is unfounded, as I am well convinced. On the contrary, they propose, by entailing embarrassment on real estate transactions, to coerce Cook County, by the aid of public clamor for relief, into purchasing their imperfect records. There would be no particular objection to this, if they did not desire or demand more than their property is reasonably worth; but, when they coolly ask the princely amount of $750,000, the Commissioners of Cook County may well carefully debate the expediency and propriety of drawing so largely upon our already debt-burdened and over-taxed people. It is a well-known fact that, before the fire, the Abstract Books in question could have been bought for $100,000; but, now that these men think they have Cook County on the hip, they coalesce, they fraternize, and put up the price, which will fall largely, if fall it must, upon the unfortunate and stricken people of this city.

The moral of this, as in other cases, teaches us that while, as individuals, men may be possessed of what is denominated a conscience, when banded together for any purpose they lay aside so troublesome an acquaintance and go the "whole hog." Perhaps the mode of expression I have adopted in this letter may not be strictly parliamentary,—but Sumner, when he tried to draw it mild in skinning the "Silent Man," found it difficult to do so. I also am beset sorely to find words which shall be strong enough to express my disapproval of the action of the Abstract-Men, and yet come within the range of a charitable interpretation of their conduct.

R. G. BROWNE,
Real Estate Agent.

Knox College.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Trustees and Faculty of Knox College desire to assure their students and the public that they fully expect, during this vacation, to complete arrangements for the future management of the College in its various departments, that will secure all the advantages which the students have heretofore enjoyed. While they are determined to place the College upon a safe financial basis, they do not expect to depreciate the character of its instruction or discipline. They think it right to caution all parties against the statements that have appeared, or may appear, adverse to the College and its prospects, either having their origin in carelessness, or in a disposition unfriendly to the institution.

C. S. COLTON,
LEVI SANDERSON,
C. LEACH, JR.,
ALFRED KITCHELL,
W. SELDEN GALE,
Executive Committee.

He is Forgiven.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A statement appeared in the papers of this morning that Mr. F. G. Clarke, of Clarke's Station, was arrested at the instance of the undersigned, on suspicion of the larceny of a pocketbook from my nephew, which was afterwards found by Mrs. Porter, of 536 Washington avenue. The undersigned wishes to entirely exonerate Mr. Clarke from any blame in the matter, and states that, from what he has learned of his character, is satisfied that Mr. C. is entirely above any suspicion of any such offence.

S. McCARTY.

CHICAGO, July 24.

PERSONAL.

At last accounts, the Rev. Peter Cartwright was reported dying.

—Stokes spent $7,500 in his first trial, and will have to try again.

—Green Clay, ex-Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, is in Minnesota with his family.

—William J. King, Jr., of Buffalo, has failed for $400,000, and 1,400 men in his Iron Works are out of employment.

—General Berdan, of sharpshooting fame, is trying to induce the Czar of Russia to buy more of his guns.

—General Rusk, the LaCrosse Congressman, has been sick for a few days, having had a relapse of that internal "Green Corn Dance" which he was enjoying last fall.

—Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, has rented, not sold, his residence in LaCrosse.

—President Cummings, of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., has been granted one year's leave of absence from his official duties.

—Pierre Zaccone, one of the most popular writers of light fiction in France, is only 34 years old, and yet he has issued already 325 volumes.

—It is said that Brick Pomeroy, illustrating the fatal facility of divorce between fools and their money, lost $300,000 in his attempt to run "red-hot" journalism in New York.

—Clark Waggoner, of "one of the best papers in Ohio," gets $3,000 a year as an ornamental office-holder.

—Major W. P. Carlin is *en route* to Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, to enter upon duty as the Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, to which rank he has just been promoted.

—It is rumored that Commodore Judkins, weary of the bore of doing nothing on land, is about to resume the position of principal old salt of the Cunard Line, and take command of the Scotia.

—Alexander Duncan, now residing in London, Eng., has donated $10,000 to the Providence (R. I.) Free Library.

—Petrie, who had the honor of running the first locomotive on the Michigan Central into the City of Chicago, and who is still an engineer on that road, is enjoying a vacation.

—Wadleigh, whose name appears as Consul Butler's Secretary, and prominent in the Alexandria fight, is from Boston, a young adventurer who held some subordinate position in the French army, and after the war drifted to Egypt, where he found employment in the Consul's service.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The new building for the Industrial University, at Champaign, will be dedicated Sept. 11.

—George L. Kimball, sometime since forced out of the Belleville *Advocate* by the office-holders' ring, will, it is said, again assume the editorial chair.

—The estimated cost of the Mississippi River levee, about 52 miles, extending the entire length of Pike County, will be near $500,000.

—The Democrats of the Thirty-third District have nominated Charles Voris for Senator, and Colonel I. B. Humes and William H. McDonald for Representatives.

—L. McNutt, of Edgar, is the Democratic nominee for the State Board of Equalization in the Fifteenth District.

—The opium-eaters of Quincy have been buying at exorbitant prices an antidote for opium, warranted to cure the most inveterate habit, of however long standing. A chemical analysis proved it to contain meconic acid and narcotina.

WISCONSIN.

It is remarked that Chicago has disgorged some of her disreputable characters into Milwaukee.

—The Goddess of Liberty will be gilded $300 worth before she is put on the dome of the Milwaukee Court House.

—The vote of Brown County in aid of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad settles the whole question. The road will be built to Green Bay across the Fox River, and be extended to Shawano at once. Engineers will be put on the line between Fort Howard and Shawano next week.

—A portion of Trempealeau County is excited over a rumored collision between the whites and Indians near Elk Creek. The tale goes that a man was fired at by three drunken Indians, who tried to lift his scalp, but were prevented by that "unerring bullet" which, according to the *Ledger*, generally happens around just at this crisis of the tragedy. The story sounds a little loud.

—G. H. Hehman, first settler of Shawano County, fell from a log and killed himself, last week.

—A reliable Walworth County farmer tells the editor of the Whitewater *Register* that he gathered nine bushels of potato bugs from a five-acre patch in one week.

IOWA.

Snipe-shooting is in order now, and, the 1st of August, you may bang away at prairie-chickens.

—A man in Story County died of sun stroke the other day, before he could be removed from the field where he was at work.

—From a gentleman who visited and inspected the Missouri River bridge embankment and abutments at this point, recently, we learn that they will soon be in a precarious condition, unless the volume of water diminishes shortly.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

—The Missouri River is higher at Fort Benton than it has been at any previous time during this season.

MINNESOTA.

Two business men of St. Charles—H. W. Hempsted and Franz Schores—have become deranged from exposure to the hot sun last week.

—J. Bigelow, nephew to the Rev. Mr. Coolbough, was drowned while bathing in the river at Mankato, last Friday.

—The Pokagema drive, composed of 51,000,000 feet of logs and propelled by 146 men, is slowly making its way through the labyrinths of the Thousand Islands.

—Rumor has it that the stockholders of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad have failed to ratify the proposed sale of their road to the Northern Pacific, and that there is a probability the trade will fall through.

—It is stated that the Minneapolis Avenue Commissioners consider the proposed highway between their city and St. Paul to be an opening wedge in the project of removing the State Capitol to a point about midway between the two cities.

—A telegram from Brainerd, the 20th, to the St. Paul *Pioneer*, says: "Last night private citizens and Sheriff Gurrell separated the two Indian murderers of Miss McArthur, representing to each of them that the other had confessed and been hung. They then made a full confession and guided the party to a point near Crow Wing, where the burned remains of the young woman were found and brought to Brainerd. The determination is to hang the fiends as soon as a third Indian, who is implicated in the outrage, is in custody."

—Thomas Walsh, a promising young man, who openly murdered Samuel Ferguson at Farmington, last fall, was this week sent to the State Prison for life.

—Frank Steele paid in 1847 $60 for Nicollet Island, Minneapolis. It is now worth more than $300,000.

MICHIGAN.

An ox on the track of the Rensselaer Railroad wrecked a locomotive, near Charlotte, last Monday. The engineer, D. R. Mead, of Battle Creek, was caught between the engine and tender as it careened over, and his head was literally smashed. He leaves a family in Battle Creek. The fireman and a brakeman were on the engine, but escaped unhurt.

CROPS.

In Michigan.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen, July 22.

Along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, the wheat crop is nearly all cut, and a large portion is secure in stack and barn. One week more of good harvest weather will secure the remainder of the crop. The farmers report their wheat better than they expected. The heads are well loaded, the quality first-rate, and the yield is far ahead of their expectations. The Counties of Berrien, Cass, Van Buren, St. Joseph, Allegan, and Kalamazoo have the larger half of their wheat crop secured, and have begun to thresh. In these counties the present crop is the best and largest yield of any previous one, and the average is greater. The Counties of Barry, Eaton, Calhoun, Jackson, Branch and Hillsdale have a fair average in quantity and good quality. Through the remainder of the wheat-growing counties the quality, except in a few small localities, is first-rate, but not a large yield, except those fields which were well tilled and planted early. There is a more than average large yield of wheat of the present crop, but not as many bushels as were harvested last year. Weather permitting, a large amount of wheat will be thrashed and ground this week for immediate home use. The millers are offering from 3c to 10c per bushel less for new wheat than for old, as there is that amount of difference in the yield of flour until the grain is seasoned and hardened. In three weeks the early harvested wheat will have gone through the sweat and will be fit to grind for shipment East. The recent rains in this locality may retard the harvest a little.

Corn, oats, potatoes, and [illegible] need more rain. Many of the rivers and creeks are lower than they were at any time last year, notwithstanding the good fall during last week.

The hay crop is an abundant one, and a large amount has been secured in good order.

A very large amount of apples and peaches are dropping prematurely, supposed to be caused by the dry weather. Many trees will be benefited by the dropping of the fruit, as they were overloaded.

In Wisconsin.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, July 23.

The Waterloo *Journal* reports the wheat crop in that vicinity almost an entire failure, from the effects of the dry weather, chintz bugs, and other causes.

The Kilbourn City *Mirror* says: "The hop prospect throughout this section, so far as we are able to learn, is not flattering for the growing crop. The weather is good, and as yet there is little indication of vermin; but the vine does not present a healthful, vigorous appearance. They are weak; do not arm well, and are unthrifty. This is the universal complaint throughout the country. Although there are a few yards that will probably yield a full crop, the great majority will be far below par. It will be for the interest of growers to make the most of their opportunity, and look well to the incoming crop." The wheat harvest is fairly commenced in this vicinity. The crop has every indication of being good. The yield of grain will exceed that of a number of the past years.

The Sheboygan *Herald* says the crop reports are generally favorable, and indicate a bountiful harvest. Wheat appears well and will soon be ready to cut. Rye, corn, barley, and potatoes will be an average crop. The crop of apples will not be as large this year as last.

The crops in Door County are up to the average.

The Marquette *Express* says: "The harvest has commenced. The winter wheat and very much of the rye crop are already in the shock, and some stacked. A portion of the spring wheat—the early sowed—is tolerable good; the late fields are poor, indeed. The corn is looking nicely. Although showers have often appeared in the distance, so far, for the past three weeks, we have not been favored with rain enough to wet the ground one inch deep."

The Columbus *Democrat* has the following: "The prospects for a good wheat crop is far from being as flattering in this part of the State as it was a short time ago. And this is the exact period in its development that determines the yield more than any other. The observations of Clad. Roys, of Hampden, leads him to estimate the crop about there as less than the average, and about the same as last year. E. B. Roys, who has been traveling constantly in this and adjoining counties, thinks that from the middle of the town of Arlington southwest for thirty miles, the crop will scarcely repay harvesting expenses. The wheat in York is accounted the best in this vicinity, and that of Hampden next."

The LaCrosse *Leader* says: "Mr. James Edwards, an intelligent farmer in the town of Hamilton, called at this office yesterday, and informed us that the spring wheat crop was being destroyed by grub worms, which are about an inch long, and resemble the worms found in decayed logs. They eat the roots of the grain, and the stalks can be pulled up easily. Mr. Edwards says he removed the top of the soil, and found innumerable numbers of these destroyers, and he could scrape them up by the quart. He confirms recent reports that a large part of the crop will hardly be worth cutting."

The Badger State *Banner* says the farmers in Jackson County are progressing finely with their rye and winter wheat, which is turning out finely where it was not winter killed. Spring wheat is in fine condition, and most of it is now out of the way of the rust. In some localities a few chinch bugs are to be found, but they have done no damage yet. Some farmers will commence cutting spring wheat by the last of next week.

The Hudson *Star and Times* says crops throughout that and the adjoining counties are looking splendidly, and farmers are buoyant with hopes of an abundant and early harvest. Many are actively preparing to begin the harvest of some small grains. The hot weather of late has pushed corn rapidly forward.

The Irish Band Trouble.

From the Boston Journal, July 22.

Last Thursday, Margaret Kelly, a domestic at the Everett House, while removing a bureau in the room of Mr. Edmund C. Clements, leader of the Irish Band, discovered a small bag, evidently containing money. She carried it immediately to the clerk of the hotel, Mr. Severance, who locked it up. Mr. Clements, upon returning, was given the bag and contents, and informed the clerk that the bag contained fourteen packages, each of twenty sovereigns, in all nearly $1,500. In looking over the contents, Clements found, or pretended to find, two of the packages missing. He first accused the housekeeper, an estimable lady, of the theft, and finally Margaret, who is regarded as a trustworthy servant. She was searched, but no money could be found, and the proprietor of the hotel began to suspect that no money had been lost. Margaret was taken into custody, however, and, before going to the station-house, while with the officer, stepped to the closet to empty a bucket of slops. In about ten minutes Mr. Clements came down with four sovereigns in his hand, which he said he had found in the hopper where the slops were emptied, having heard them "clink" when the girl emptied the bucket, when he took them out instantly. He did not explain why he did not immediately inform the officer who had taken the girl into custody. Another bucket of slops, in which the sovereigns were placed, was emptied into the hopper, but no "clink" was made.

The girl was complained of for larceny in the Municipal Court, but when Clements was informed that if she was convicted he would not get his money, he told the officer he wanted to go out to get something to eat, and would be back in five minutes. This was about noon, and at 4 o'clock he had not returned, and the girl was allowed to go on her own recognizance. The affair created much indignation among the members of the band, who wanted to raise a purse and present it to Margaret. Mr. Gilmore was apprised of the transaction, and was so suspicious of Clements that he decided to have an officer sent after him to New York to see that he did not speculate on the forty steamer tickets that had been furnished him for the passage of the band back to Ireland, as it is known that some of the band would not return at once. It is said that Clements is held in small estimation by many members of the Irish Band. He is not an Irishman.

The case of Miss Kelly was the first called in the Municipal Court on Saturday, and as Mr. Clements failed to put in an appearance, she was promptly discharged by Judge Churchill.

A Wealthy Woman in San Francisco Becomes a Common Drunkard.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

A few days since Mrs Louisa Mighells, a woman said to be possessed of property in this city to the value of $300,000, was arrested and taken to the station house as a common drunkard, her conduct having become intolerable to people residing in her vicinity. The Police Court consigned her to the Home of Inebriates, under the apprehension that her derangement was of a temporary character; but, after remaining in that institution for a short time, it was found that decided insanity had been produced by prolonged dissipation, and the patient was transferred to the asylum at Stockton. The Vallejo *Chronicle*, noticing the circumstance, supplies the following history of the unfortunate woman: "Several years ago her husband ran a small freight steamer between Napa and San Francisco, known as the Mount Eden. He had been in the insane asylum prior thereto. Afterward his wife persuaded him to make a trip to the South Seas in a vessel he had purchased and, on the return, when some forty miles from the Heads, the mate made an ineffectual attempt to throw Captain Mighells overboard. The mate was convicted and sent to San Quentin, it being generally believed that Mighells' wife was privy to the attempted murder. Some twenty-five years ago Mighells was a drayman in New Orleans, and, on his marriage day, drove his future wife to church on the dray, from whence they got off and were married. During his insanity she got hold of nearly all his property by deed, and would never return it. He went to England a few years ago, and she lived in San Francisco. Since then the [illegible] of the property then [illegible] has accumulated until she has become very wealthy. She has an interesting family of several boys."

—Moses and Ann Paulette, brother and sister, who for the past six months have annoyed the Judges at Albany, N. Y., with an imaginary claim against the city of $52,000, have been pronounced insane and sent to the alms-house asylum.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Brilliant Success and Enthusiastic Reception of

Hooley's Minstrels.

Every one Delighted. Every Act Encored. Immense Hit of the Great Burlesque,

DI-VO-RCED!

Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Commencing Monday, July 22.

Third and most positively the LAST WEEK but one of the Chicago Favorites,

TONY PASTOR,

AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE FROM NEW YORK.

More Stars this week—HERR WILLIO and WM. ARLINGTON.

Look out for the Grand Burlesque French Band

Every night. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Management take especial pleasure in announcing an engagement, at great expense, with the popular and justly celebrated American Tragedian Mr.

EDWIN ADAMS.

Who will personate his great character, as played for months at Booth's Theatre, New York, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN,

As dramatized from Tennyson's exquisite poem by Mlle Julie de Marguerites

EDWIN ADAMS MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

Late Burlington Hall, cor. [illegible] and State-sts.

THURSDAY, July 25, and every evening.

The only First-class Variety Theatre in the City.

BURLESQUE, COMEDY, AND FARCE.

THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.

Matinee every Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
General Merchandise
And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

BRICK BUILDING
And
Lease of Lot 111 West Polk Street,
AT AUCTION,

On Friday afternoon, July 26, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES.

A story and basement brick building, 20x40 feet, with lease of lot three years from May 1, 1872.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Buggies, Phaetons and Rockaways
AT AUCTION.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, and at private sale at all times, at prices that defy competition.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Red Front Auction House 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

A very rich assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Office Desks and Chairs, Wardrobes, Elegant Sideboards, China, Straw Matting, Table Cutlery, 20 crates of W. G. Crockery, 150 pkgs Assorted Glassware, $2,000 worth of Elegant Plated Ware, 5,000 yds Wove Carpets, 200 Mirrors. Also the entire Household Goods from two dwellings on the West Side, an Elegant Piano (new), on Saturday, July 27, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND

Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION, on Saturday Morning, July 27, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 148 Michigan av. New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Tables, Chairs, Spring Mattresses, Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

Large and Attractive Collection of

Fine Chromos

At Store 212 West Madison-st.,

THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!!
IN FURNITURE.

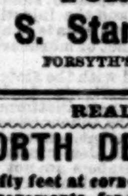
Must be closed out before Aug. 1, for WHATEVER IT WILL BRING, preparatory to removal from the Bigelow Block, and a material change in our business.

NO RESERVE.

The building now occupied by us for sale; must be removed. Apply on the premises.

WEBER
Furniture Company,
Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 48 South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE.

NORTH DEARBORN-ST.

Fifty feet at corner of Elm-st., near fine improvements, for sale.
S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor, Room 24, Nixon's Building.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.,
218 Wabash-av. and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm known as Bartels & Liermann is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. H. Bartels, who continues the business in association with Wm. Horn, under the new firm BARTELS & HORN, is authorized to settle and collect all accounts with the old firm of Bartels and Liermann.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of M. REINSTEIN & CO. is this day dissolved, GEORGE ROSENTHAL retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by M. REINSTEIN & D. ZEMANSKY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAG STAFFS,

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the
North End of Wells-st. Bridge.

Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 225 South Water-st., will have prompt attention. Ash Poles for Canal Boats, or any other water craft, of all sizes, from 22 feet down, constantly on hand.
GEO. HACKET, Agent.

DR. WALKER'S
Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear,
200 WEST MADISON-ST.

South Side office and residence: No. 40 Twenty-third-st., from 3 to 5. Established in Chicago A. D. 1851.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick Dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.,
NO. 329 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Announce the following reductions in prices of

BRITISH DRESS GOODS,

To Close this Season's Stock,
One Entire Department of Goods
AT THE
Uniform Price of 37 1-2 cents,

reduced from 75, 65, and 55 cents per yard; and consisting of 30-inch Serges, Cashmeres, Poplins, Mohair mixtures, Colored Alpacas, Summer Empress Cloths, Silk-mixed Mohairs, Stripe Foulards, etc., etc.

A large lot at the uniform price of 25 cents per yard, reduced from 50, 45, and 40 cents, comprising 26-inch Stripe Foulards, Poplins, Crapes, and 30-inch Stripe Shirtings.

The above goods are all much less than original cost, and are believed to be the cheapest goods ever offered here.

8-4 Iron Frame Grenadines at $1.00 and $1.25.
3-4 All Wool Grenadines at 40 cents.
Stripe Grenadines at 15 cents.
Silk Stripe Grenadines at 18 cents.

The DOLLAR QUALITY Japanese Silks reduced to 65 cents. Seventy-five cent quality reduced to 50 cents.

Linen Lawns at 12½ cents.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, without commissions, for long periods, on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman; Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq., Henry W. King, Esq., Homer G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 78 South Canal-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h p each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	July 24	Parthia	July 31
China	July 3	Calabria	Aug 7
Russia	Aug 1	Abyssinia	Aug 8

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 9 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW & [illegible], Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The 4 story and basement brick building (30x80) now being erected on the west side of Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington, having an alley on the side and rear, and being in the immediate vicinity of Field, Leiter & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., and Hamlin, Hale & Co. Building has all modern improvements, and is suitable for any wholesale business. Possession given on or about September 1.

For plans of building and terms apply to owner.

Also frame house, 287 West Van Buren st. Possession given August 1.

R. M. OUTHET, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, July 15, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of all laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the proposals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872, and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment, as liquidated damages, by such bidder to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer.
Commiss'rs of Public Printing.

Proposals for Artesian Well at Poor House Farm, Town of Jefferson.

Sealed proposals for the boring of an Artesian Well on the Poor House Farm, in Town of Jefferson, Cook County, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, up to and including Saturday, July 27, 1872. Specifications for [illegible] can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. Proposals to be addressed "Committee on Poor House and Paupers," and endorsed "Proposals for Artesian Well." The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH [illegible], Chairman Committee on Poor House and Paupers, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

FOR SALE.

OLD
NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

[illegible]SON, [illegible] & CO., [illegible] MADISON-ST. [illegible] DRESS GOODS, [illegible] Season's Stock, [illegible] Department of Goods [illegible] of 37 1-2 cents, [illegible] MORTGAGE COMPANY [illegible] NEW YORK. [illegible] IN GOLD! [illegible] Negotiated [illegible] G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 78 South Canal-st. STEAMSHIPS. [illegible] Star Line [illegible] AND LIVERPOOL [illegible] MAIL LINE [illegible] BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL. [illegible] RENT. [illegible] PROPOSALS. PRINTING. STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, July 18, 1872. [illegible] Artesian Well at Poor House, Town of Jefferson. [illegible] FOR SALE. OLD [illegible]SPAPERS FOR SALE AT [illegible]une Office, [illegible]outh Canal-st.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24.

The local money market is in much the same condition as for several days past. Money is still quoted as abundant, but [illegible] is working a little closer than [illegible]. A great deal of business paper [illegible] been offered at some of the banks [illegible] the past day or two, but much of it [illegible] first-class, and was not, therefore, favorably received. For unexceptionable paper the market is quoted easy at 10 per cent per annum.

Exchange was quoted firmer to-day, being in less liberal supply than heretofore: Sales [illegible] between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium. There was little change in counter rates, which were quoted at $1.00 per [illegible] discount buying, and $1.00a1.25 per [illegible] premium buying, with a little better demand than yesterday.

The movement of money to the interior is [illegible] rather slow, there being as yet no demand for the wherewithal to move the new crops, and work on the harvest field is still [illegible] enough to prevent much export of [illegible] from the farm. It is stated that, in regard to currency for the country, the income [illegible] about equal to the outgo.

In regard to the Suez Canal, the Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

The canal tolls have never yielded a fair return on the capital expended in its construction; [illegible] great patron, the late French [illegible] in exile; and the stock has mostly [illegible] into the hands of the Viceroy of Egypt, [illegible] Oriental potentate, naturally having a [illegible] regard for his own private revenues than [illegible] of European commerce, has con[illegible] largely advance the transit tax on vessels passing through this channel. [illegible] to be ten francs per ton on the [illegible] carrying capacity of these vessels, which, [illegible] estimated, provided the volume of trade [illegible] in consequence, will double [illegible] receipts of the company.

[illegible] though not wholly unex[illegible] has spread consternation among the [illegible] of the English merchants engaged in the [illegible] and China trade, who are the principal [illegible] patrons of this Canal, and have con[illegible] more to its support than those of all [illegible] nations put together. They now say that [illegible] great expense of shipments by this short [illegible] under the new scale of Canal tolls, will [illegible] the gain in the score of time, and [illegible] they would have been just as well off, on [illegible] if they had stuck to the old circuitous route.

[illegible] Unfortunately, they are not in a position [illegible] back to the latter. They have sold their [illegible] sailing ships with which they formerly [illegible] this long voyage, and have provided [illegible] with light draft steamers peculiarly [illegible] to this Canal navigation, which would [illegible] for any other purposes.

[illegible] predicament, there is but one alterna[illegible] holds out to them any prospect of re[illegible] that is, to induce the British Government to buy up the stock of this Canal Company [illegible] a low range of tolls for their espe[illegible]. A joint ownership and protectorate [illegible] all the nations of Europe is talked of; [illegible] Great Britain is the principal party in[illegible] in keeping this route open, it is most [illegible] that she will have to shoulder the responsibility alone.

The following is a summary of the July crop report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture. The past month [illegible] been generally favorable to cotton. [illegible] areas have been affected by the [illegible], but the rains were quite general [illegible] the latter part of June. On the Atlantic coast showers have been so frequent [illegible] heavy, since June 20, as to delay cultivation and promote the growth of weeds [illegible] grass. Before that date a season of comparative drouth of seven or eight weeks had [illegible] in a portion of this district, [illegible] other parts represent the weather as [illegible] been uniformly favorable. States making the average [illegible] than 100 the standard of condition are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, in which the average [illegible] in May and June was light, and [illegible] where the injury has resulted [illegible] heavy and unseasonable rains. In all [illegible] States the averages are above 100. [illegible] figures representing the condition are as follows: Virginia, 96; North Carolina, 94; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 101; Florida, [illegible]; Alabama, 106; Mississippi, 109; Louisiana, [illegible]; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 95; Tennessee [illegible]. Taking into consideration the relative importance of the States in production, the general average of condition would be [illegible] 103. As a whole, the July returns of the present year present a higher average of condition than those of any previous reports, since 1868.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	[illegible]	117½
[illegible]	[illegible]	115½
[illegible]	[illegible]	115½
[illegible]	[illegible]	115¾
[illegible] Jan. and July	[illegible]	114¾
[illegible] Jan. and July	[illegible]	114¾
[illegible] Jan. and July	[illegible]	115
[illegible] 5s (new issue)	[illegible]	114½
[illegible] currency 6s	[illegible]	114
Central Pacific gold 7 30s	100 and int.	[illegible]
[illegible]	100 and int.	[illegible]
[illegible]	100 and int.	[illegible]
County and Township 10s	95@98	[illegible]
[illegible] Exchange	1-10 par	1-10prem
[illegible] Exchange (large drafts)	109@110	[illegible]
[illegible] Gold Coupons	113½	[illegible]
[illegible] Governments and Gold	[illegible]	1 per ct.
[illegible]	102@104	[illegible]
[illegible] war 1812	177	187
[illegible] war 1812	122	148
[illegible] war 1812	95	105
[illegible] war 1812	45	48
Normal College Land Scrip	175@180	[illegible]

LATEST.

New York, July 24—Gold a fraction lower; [illegible] at 14½, touched 14¼@14½, and closing [illegible] at 14½. Loans 1@1½ to flat. Clearings, [illegible]. Treasury disbursements, $111,000. [illegible] Governments quiet and steady. Treasury bought only $47,200 at 114.27@[illegible]. State bonds very dull. Stocks dull, Erie [illegible] Pacific Mail being the only features. The [illegible] was weak, and declined from 53¾ to 52½. Pacific Mail declined to 72½, but afterward advanced to 73½. The rest of the market is tame [illegible] without noteworthy change. The whole list [illegible]. Money easy at 1½@3 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons, '67	115½
[illegible]	113¾	Coupons, '68	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40s	112½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Currency 6s	114¼
[illegible] (new)	[illegible]	New 5s	112½

STATE BONDS.

[illegible]	94	Old Virginias	44
[illegible]	73	Old N. Carolinas	33½
[illegible]	[illegible]	New N. Carolinas	20
[illegible]	50		

STOCKS.

[illegible]	98	St. Paul	56½
[illegible]	76½	St. Paul preferred	78½
[illegible]	42	Wabash	76½
[illegible] Express	97½	Wabash preferred	87
[illegible] Fargo	88	Fort Wayne	96½
[illegible] Express	74½	Terre Haute	20
[illegible]	83½	Terre Haute pref'd	43
[illegible]	77	Chicago & Alton	117
[illegible]	98	C. & A. preferred	120
Pacific Mail	97½	O. & M.	45½
New York Central	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible] scrip	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	131
Erie	[illegible]	Lake Shore	92¾
Erie preferred	[illegible]	Indiana Central	35½
Harlem	[illegible]	Illinois Central	132
[illegible] preferred	[illegible]	Union Pacific stocks	37½
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	90
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
Northwestern	74½	Lack & West'n	105½
N. W. preferred	91	[illegible] & Erie	7½
Rock Island	111½	[illegible]	
New Jersey Central	107½	B[illegible]	

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, July 24.

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twenty-second st, 201 2-10 ft [illegible] of Oakley [illegible], s f, 50x125 ft, dated July 17; consideration [illegible].

Lots 1 to [illegible] and 9 to 32, in Block 4 of [illegible] Addition, dated April 1; consideration, [illegible].

Lots 36 and 37, of Block 2 of Jordan's [illegible] of Ogden's [illegible] of e ½ of Sec 21, 39, dated [illegible] 1871; consideration, $900.

The premises No. 79 Twenty-second [illegible] consideration, $10,000.

[illegible] av, s e cor of Lincoln st, [illegible]x124 ft; [illegible] dated May 30; consideration [illegible].

[illegible] st, [illegible] ft w of Laflin st, 33, 39, 14, [illegible] June 26; consideration, $900.

[illegible] in Block 17, thirty-eighth [illegible] dated April 8; consideration, [illegible] dated July 8; [illegible] seventh [illegible] undivided [illegible] st, s f, 50x124 ft, [illegible] consideration, $4,000.

[illegible] street, 25 ft w [illegible] st, s f, 25x124 ft, [illegible] June 25; consideration, $1,100.

[illegible] Street, n of [illegible] Block 11, of w ½ [illegible] July 31; consideration, $1,600.

[illegible] Jefferson and Union sts, s f 25x [illegible]; consideration, $1,800.

[illegible] Butterfield's Addition, dated [illegible]; consideration, $725.

[illegible] Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated July 23; [illegible].

[illegible] Block 1 of Blocks 14, 16 and 17, of e ½ [illegible], dated June 29; consideration, $600.

[illegible] in Block 14, in Holstein, dated July 24; [illegible].

[illegible] av, bet Division and Cleaver sts, s w [illegible], dated March 1; consideration, $3,500.

[illegible] Harrison st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, [illegible] alley with buildings, dated June 22; [illegible].

[illegible] 400 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 25x102 ft, [illegible] July 1; consideration, $2,500.

[illegible] Block 1 of Page Bro's Block 15, and w [illegible] Sec. 5, 33, 14, dated July 15; consideration [illegible].

[illegible] in Hull's Block 12, in Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated [illegible]; consideration, $1,500.

[illegible] av, bet. Randolph and Washington sts, e [illegible] alley, dated April 23; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] building of Hall's Block, on the n w [illegible] Washington and Lincoln sts, dated June 1; [illegible] $15,000.

[illegible] Block 6, of Ward's Block 19, Sheffield's [illegible] dated July 23; consideration, $650.

[illegible] Wood st, s f, 22 ft, with buildings, dated March 26; consideration, $3,700.

[illegible] in Hall's Block 1, of J. W. Davis' Addition, dated July 18; consideration, $2,000.

[illegible] Twelfth st, 73 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x [illegible] May 29; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible] st, 144 ft, w of Lincoln st, s f, 48x [illegible] June 19; consideration, $2,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible] 20 to 22, in Block 5, Ravenswood, dated [illegible]; consideration, $2,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible] 2 and 3, in Hambleton's Subdivision of 2 [illegible] corner of n w ¼ Section 15, 38, 14, dated [illegible]; consideration, $3,250.

[illegible] Block 7, of w ½ n w ¼ Section 14, [illegible] dated July 18; consideration, $16,500.

[illegible] Lots 8 and 9, Forrestville, [illegible] July 18; consideration, $3,000.

[illegible] 25 ft) also Lot 4 in Block 1 of [illegible] Subdivision of Lots 15 and 16, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated July 20; consideration, $2,719.

Lot 28, in Block 1, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept 4, 1871; consideration, $700.

Lots 59 and 60, in Woodworth's Lots 22 and 15, of Newhall et al. subdivision of n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $1,250.

Same as the above, dated July 20; consideration, $2,400.

S ½ of Lot 4 and n ½ of Lot 7, in Block 3, of Wilson, Heald, and Stebbing's subdivision of n w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 15, 38, 14, dated June 11; consideration, $6,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

12 lots in Cole's subdivision and 6 lots in Steve's subdivision of n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $15,975.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,498	2,607	2,083	3,246
Wheat, bu	19,370	21,275	2,430	32,460
Corn, bu	174,790	227,319	242,491	199,839
Oats, bu	12,890	63,418	41,709	11,404
Rye, bu	1,100	11,350	......	490
Barley, bu	2,750	1,625	1,373	1,300
Grass seed, lbs	......	3,000	......	......
Flax seed, lbs	......	42,600	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	......	28,150	1,013	22,300
Cured meats, lbs	30,010	12,887	38,270	136,386
Beef, brls	......	......	2	130
Pork, brls	480	......	1,013	485
Lard, lbs	9,300	10,340	28,850	53,547
Tallow, lbs	12,460	7,884	20,000	......
Butter, lbs	91,363	76,583	69,261	18,670
Live hogs, No	7,479	5,807	7,180	6,322
Cattle, No	3,361	3,664	1,839	1,711
Sheep, No	370	2,064	......	......
Hides, lbs	49,638	70,271	37,780	76,391
Highwines, brls	253	136	402	119
Wool, lbs	123,698	165,004	197,460	45,739
Potatoes, bu	944	84	150	......
Lumber, m	3,447	3,465	1,689	1,887
Shingles, m	1,880	2,060	1,239	1,418
Lath, m	80	720	330	602
Salt, brls	4,200	......	4,280	678

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 338 bu wheat, 709 bu corn, 6,008 bu oats, 1,236 bu rye, and 766 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 84 cars wheat, 548 cars and 27,600 bu corn, 10 cars and 2,500 bu oats, 1 car rye, 6 cars barley. Total (649 cars), 286,000 bu.

There was a good deal of querying to-day as to what has become of the oats corner of last month. We believe that nearly all the oats controlled by Chandler have been shipped out by the parties who advanced money on them; the oats were not placed on the market here. Everything else remains in *statu quo*. We are not aware that any legal proceedings have been instituted, though it was extensively talked of a few weeks ago; and it now seems as if the matter may go by default, as the excitement has died away so completely that there is not a trace of it left. There is no doubt that some hundreds of those who invested in the Chandler puts would be glad to hear of their money, even if there is no chance of seeing it again; but the amount at stake in each case is so small that there is not much inducement for the individual to assert his legal rights.

There was a light attendance on 'Change to-day, but a fair degree of activity in the leading produce markets, and prices were generally firmer, in sympathy with greater strength in New York, and lighter receipts here, which were aided by the continued cool and lowering weather in the Northwest. The receipts of grain are now expected to be light for several weeks to come, as the farmers are too busy in the fields to be able to take in grain to country stations. Dry goods met with only a limited inquiry from any source, and a quiet easy feeling prevailed for most articles in the list. The grocery trade continues steadily active, and all staple articles, as well as most side goods, are being held with pronounced firmness. There were no changes in values. Butter was in good request, and for the better grades the market was firm. Cheese continues quiet, but the feeling is firmer in sympathy with the Eastern market. Hard coal was active at the recent advance, or at $9.00 for Lackawanna, $9.50 for prepared Lehigh, and at $10.50 for lump Lehigh. Fish continue active and firm. Hay was quoted quiet, without further change in prices, the market ruling firm at $14.50a16.00 for beater pressed timothy, and at $9.50a11.00 for prairie. Hides were in active demand and firm, while leather was reported quiet. Oils remain unchanged. There are few new features to note in connection with the market for lumber at the yards. The demand, both on local and shipping account, was large, and a very satisfactory business was transacted at the changes noted in prices yesterday. Ash and walnut grades of hardwood lumber are still scarce, and the tendency of prices is to a higher range. A sawed shingles on track are in fair demand, and sales are made at $2.87 1-2a3.00 per 1,000, although, for a few choice brands, dealers are realizing as high as $3.12 1-2. The markets for metals, iron, and tinners' stock, exhibited a good degree of activity, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. The stocks of each are good. Nails continue in active request, with the bulk of the sales upon the basis of $6.00 rates. In naval stores there is very little doing, as is usually the case at this season of the year. Building materials ruled active and firm at previous figures. The markets for cooperage, beans, broom corn, and poultry were less active. Eggs were in better supply, and easier; sales making at 11a12c for very choice packages. Wool was exceedingly quiet, and quotations favored buyers. The supply is large.

Highwines were more active, at a further advance of 1-2c, in sympathy with New York, which was quoted firmer. Sales were reported of 350 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active at yesterday's rates, though shippers held off till near the close, owing to the advance in grain prices. A total of 15 charters was reported, which will carry out 72,000 bu wheat, 250,000 bu corn, 60,000 bu oats, and 15,000 bu barley. Sail rates closed at 7 1-2c on wheat, 7c on corn, 6 1-2c on barley, and 5c on oats to Buffalo; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego; 13c on wheat, and 12 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet and steady. Mess pork was inactive during the greater part of the session, but sold a little higher than yesterday, principally because the receipts from other points were smaller than heretofore. The demand from the short interest was very small, and indeed it seems as though the dimensions of the short interest itself might be expressed by the same phrase. Nobody seems to know any one who is short of pork for July or August, and yet the price keeps up, while the syndicate keep buying sparingly. It is stated that they received and paid for about 37,000 brls about the first of the month, besides all that has come in since, and probably control nearly all the pork here. It was stated to-day that the corner is being run in the interest of a gentleman in Montreal, who has about $7,000,000 in money, and plenty of backbone. This being the case, he may be able to keep control of the market, though it is difficult to see how any money can be made out of the operation, as there is undoubtedly as much pork to come here from other points as will suffice to fill all the shorts yet outstanding; and nearly all of it that has been offered, so far, has passed as regular. Pork for shipment was offered to-day at $14.00; and it was understood that it could be had for $13.75. Lard was quiet and steady. Meats were again stronger, being in good demand, while very little was on the market at any price. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.00; do seller August, $14.75; do seller September, $13.50; do seller December nominal, at $12.25a12.37 1-2; do seller the year at $12.15 a12.25. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.90a9.00; do seller December, $8.25a9.00; summer lard, [illegible]. Dry salted meats, 5 1-2a5 5-8c for shoulders, [illegible] 7 1-2c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 3-4 [illegible]; do long clear, 7 1-8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3-8c. Sweet pickled hams, 13a14c for winter, and 11a12c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-4a6 3-8c for shoulders; 8a8 1-4c for short ribs; 8 3-8a8 1-2c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, [illegible]; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, [illegible]. City tallow, 7 7-8c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller the month at $15.00; 250 brls do seller August at $14.75; 250 brls do seller September at $14.50; 50 tcs choice summer lard at 8c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 5 1-2c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 7 5-8c; 20,000 lbs do at 7 1-2c; 63 tcs sweet-pickled hams, mostly at 11c; 25 hhds clear rib bacon at 8 1-4c; 10,000 lbs canvassed bacon hams at 13c.

Flour was less active, but firm, though reported inactive and drooping in New York. The demand to-day was more largely for winters than usual. Bran was a shade firmer. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 50 brls do at $9.50; 50 brls do at $9.12 1-2; 50 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do (Wis) at $7.25; 100 brls unsound do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.25; 200 brls spring extras at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.87 1-2; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.35; 100 brls do at $6.00; 70 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 200 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,395 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00a11.50 tons do at $11.50, and 10 tons middlings at $16.00; all on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@7.00
Spring extras, good	5.50@6.50
Spring Minnesotas	2.75@4.00
Spring superfines	3.75@4.00
Rye flour	[illegible]

Wheat was more active, and averaged 1a1 1-2c higher, under views of greater firmness in New York, and continued lowering weather, which threatens to interfere with the safe housing of the wheat now in shock. It seemed, also, as if the short interest for this month existed in greater force than has generally been suspected, as there was a liberal demand for July wheat to-day, which caused that option to advance 1-2c more than August. The last named option opened at $1.18 1-4, improved to $1.19, fell off 1-4c, and advanced to $1.19 1-2 at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.25a1.26 1-2; seller September at $1.10 1-2a1.11 1-2; and seller the year at $1.09a1.10, all closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was in much better demand from the local millers. There was also some inquiry for winter wheat, but none offered. Cash sales were reported of 300 bu No. 1 spring (special bin) at $1.29; 7,000 bu do at [illegible]; 11,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26 1-2; 10,600 bu do at $1.26 1-4; 40,000 bu do at $1.26; 7,800 bu do at $1.25 3-4; 16,200 bu do at $1.25 1-2. Total, 92,800 bu.

Corn was 1-2a5-8c higher, under an improved demand both from option buyers and shippers, though the latter did not take hold actively till after the middle of the session. New York was quoted firmer and more active, while reports were received from several country points to the effect that the shelled corn at the way-stations has all been sent in, and that the farmers are too busy with harvest to be able to bring them more corn at present. This made operators anticipate a material reduction in the receipts before long, and tended to firm the market still more, as it is known that large quantities of corn sold for July are still undelivered, while some of the August corn promises to be bought in from holders in this city. The receipts of to-day were lighter than usual. Seller August opened at 42c, delivered, to 41 3-4c, and advanced to 42 1-2c at the close. Seller September sold at 43 1-2a43 7-8c; regular No. 2 at 41 1-2a42; strictly fresh receipts of do at 41 3-4a42 1-4c; and short receipts at 41a41 3-4c, all closing firm at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 42 1-4c; 2,000 bu do at 42 1-8c; 26,800 bu do at 42c; 77,000 bu do at 41 7-8c; 142,000 bu do at 41 3-4c; 52,000 bu do at 41 5-8c; 190,000 bu do at 41 1-2c; 5,000 bu do at 41 3-8c; 29,200 bu do at 41 1-4c; 20,000 bu do at 41 1-8c; 12,400 bu do at 41c; 25,000 bu do at 43c, free on board; 5,600 bu high mixed at 43 1-4c afloat; 5,600 bu do at 43c afloat; 4,000 bu do at 44 1-4c free on board; 400 bu rejected at 38 3-4c; 6,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 10,400 bu do at 38 1-4; 400 bu no grade at 38c; 400 bu do at 37c; 800 do at 36c. Total, 621,800 bu.

Oats were quiet but firm at yesterday's quotations, being in steady demand, with only moderate offerings and very light receipts. Seller the month sold at 26 3-4a27c; seller August at 26 1-8a26 1-4c; and seller September at 25 7-8a26c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 27 1-2c; 3,000 bu at 27 1-4c; 23,400 bu at 27c; 5,000 bu at 26 7-8c; 3,600 bu at 26 3-4c. Total, 36,800 bu. Rejected was nominal at 23 1-2a24c.

Rye was quiet, but a shade firmer at yesterday's quotations, the offerings being light, especially for the future. There were buyers for August at 53 1-2c, and for September at 54c, but no sellers. Cash sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 at 55 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu rejected at 48c; 400 bu do at 47 1-2; 400 bu do at 47c. Total 4,800 bu.

Barley was very quiet on cash lots, but in good demand for future at an advance. Seller September (new No. 2) sold at 56 1-2a57c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 54c; 400 bu by sample at 64c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 35c; 400 bu do at 30c. Total 2,400 bu.

The Jackson (Mich.) *Citizen* says:

The wool market in Jackson continues about the same—the receipts not being large, and the price is almost unchanged. During this season 75,000 pounds were bought here, at an average of 52a60c per pound.

At Niles, 32,000 pounds have been taken by three buyers. The range of prices is from 55 to 65c—average cost 60c—now paying 55a58c. The quality is superior to last year's clip. It is strong and clean, with less grease than last year.

At Dowagiac 17,210 pounds have been shipped. About 5,000 pounds are in the houses of buyers to ship. They are now paying 55a58c. Wool comes in slowly. Only a small portion of the clip has been marketed.

At Kalamazoo about one-fifth of the clip has been marketed. Buyers continue to hold the prices of wool at 50a55c. The bulk of wool in that neighborhood will not be sold until late, unless higher prices are offered.

At Albion about 50,000 pounds have been taken at an average price of 56c by three buyers. But little wool is now being marketed at Albion.

At Chelsea about 45,000 pounds of wool has been bought. They are now paying 58c.

At Cassopolis, with light receipts, the price is at 51a55c.

In Ann Arbor, 80,000 pounds have been bought, the price ranging from 55a58c, the average being 56c.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were quiet and steady; wheat excited and higher; corn active and firmer; oats firm. Sales on the call were 250 brls pork, seller August, at $14.75; 5,000 bu wheat at $1.27; 10,000 bu do at $1.28; 5,000 bu do at $1.28 1-2; 10,000 bu seller the month at $1.28; 30,000 bu, seller August at $1.20; 5,000 bu do at $1.20 1-8; 25,000 bu do at $1.20 1-4; 65,000 bu do at $1.20 3-8; 25,000 bu do at $1.20 1-2; 10,000 bu, seller September at $1.12 1-2; 25,000 bu do at $1.12 3-4; 35,000 bu, seller the year at $1.10 1-2; 10,000 bu do at $1.10 5-8; 10,000 bu at $1.10 3-4; 10,000 bu corn at 42c; 5,000 bu seller the month at 42 3-8c; 25,000 bu, seller August at 42 3-8c; 10,000 bu do at 42 7-8c; 30,000 bu seller last half of August at 43 1-2c; 30,000 bu, seller September at 43c; 25,000 bu do at 44 1-8c; 30,000 bu oats, seller August at 26 3-8; 20,000 bu do, seller September at 26c; 10,000 bu do at 26 1-8c; 5,000 bu do at 26 1-4c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$14.90	$15.00
Mess pork, seller August	13.75	15.00
Mess pork, seller September	13.37½	14.00
Mess pork, seller December		
Mess pork, seller the year	11.50	12.15
Lard, cash	8⅝	9
Lard, seller December		
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.28	1.28½
Wheat, seller August	1.20½	1.22
Wheat, seller last half August		[illegible]
Wheat, seller September	1.12½	1.12¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.10½	1.10¾
Corn, cash or seller July	42½	
Corn, seller August	42	43
Corn, seller last half August	43	
Corn, seller September	43½	
Oats, cash or seller July		
Oats, seller August	26¼	26⅜
Oats, seller September	26½	26
Oats, seller the year	26	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24.

BUTTER—Under this head nothing new is noted. So far as choice grades are concerned the demand is steady and active, and under an inadequate supply prices rule firm at the recent advance. Common to fair grades are also inquired for to a fair extent, but at low prices. We quote: Choice dairy at 19@22c; fair to good grades at 13@16c; inferior to common at 7@12c.

BAGGING—Prices were again quoted firm and unchanged. Grain bags are now in active request and the tendency of prices is to increase firmness. Burlaps were quiet and steady, as were also gunnies and wool sacks. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 40½c; Grahamption, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 34½c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no abatement in the demand and the volume of business transacted was large. Prices, however, remain firm and unchanged. Stucco, $2.75@2.90. New York stucco, chaling, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, ₱ brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
15x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	20.00
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52		25.50
32x54 to 34x56		27.50
34x58 to 34x60		30.00
36x60 to 40x60		32.00

BROOM CORN—The inquiry was small, at former prices: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@160.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Met with a light demand at the following range of prices: $1.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

BERRIES—In light supply; sales, blackberries, 10 cases sold at 15@16c; 44 good at 18@20c; 1 from Michigan at 20c; 6 good at 25c. Raspberries, 20 cases red at 18c; 12 black at 20c. Whortleberries, 25 bu at $4.00; 10 at $4.50@5.00. Cherries, 10 bu at $4.00. Currants, 70 baskets at 60@65c.

CHEESE—Prices were comparatively firm, the late advance at the East having a stimulating tendency. Stocks are ample and in good condition, and a very satisfactory business was doing at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 10@10½c; Ohio factory, 7@9½c; Western factory, 7@9½c.

COAL—Anthracite was in good demand, and the market was firm at the recent advance. Soft descriptions met with only a light inquiry. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Illinois Valley, $8.00; Missouri, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—No improvement was noticeable in the demand for this line of goods, and values remain nominally unchanged, as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.30
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	3.00
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.35

COOPERAGE—The demand for pork barrels and lard tierces was again of a light character, but dealers ruled firm in their views at former quotations. Other descriptions were dull. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@13.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $26.00@30.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@30.00 ₱ m.

EGGS—Were in large supply and easy, at 11@12c per dozen for strictly choice packages.

FISH—Business continues reasonably active, and the prevalent feeling is firm. Orders are being filled at the annexed prices: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, [illegible]; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $6.50@6.75; family kits, $1.10@1.20; box herring, No. 1, $4.75; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; California salmon, No. 1, $20@21; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Continue quiet and easy. The inquiry is almost wholly on interior account, and is mainly in the shape of small orders to supply immediate wants. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 18@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 11@15c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 13@15½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 30@32c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 9@10c; apples, Southern, 7@8c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is quite a large supply of all kinds, and prices are necessarily low, as the stocks are of varieties that will not keep any length of time. Apples were plenty in brls. Peaches in large supply, and will rule very low. The California fruit received yesterday has been selling very brisk at $5.50@7.00 per box for the Bartlett pears, and at 25c per lb, or $6 per box for the plums, and nearly all sold at this range. Sales: Apples—14 boxes poor at 30c; 160 good at 40c; 300 choice at 50c; 175 brls good cooking at $3.75@3.85; 280 at $3.60; 80 mostly good eating at $3.25; 70 choice at $3.50@4.00. Peaches—150 boxes inferior at 20@30c; 60 fair at 35c; 330 good at 40c; 200 at 50c; 100 choice at 60c; 40 at 75c. Plums—15 bu wild at $1.00. Pears—12 baskets Bartlett's at $1.75. Grapes—2 cases (3-5 boxes) at $6.00 per case. Oranges sold to a light extent at $11.75@12.00 ₱ box, and lemons at a range of $15.50@16.00.

GROCERIES—A large business was doing in the leading staples, and previous rates were firmly adhered to all around. Side goods were also moving on a liberal scale. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26½@27c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@23½c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 11½@12c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@10½c; fair do, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 48@55c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@8c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 5½@6c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—This market was firm. The demand was by no means urgent, but the continued light receipts make holders confident, and the advanced prices established early in the week were fully sustained. We quote the following prices paid by dealers, as follows: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@16.00; do loose, pressed, [illegible]; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On Wagons—[illegible] $1.00@1.30, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted active and firm. The offerings fell short of the demand, and everything was picked up at strong prices. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No new features were developed in this branch of the market to-day. Trade continues moderately active, and, as the advices from the East are of an encouraging tenor, prices rule firm:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 8-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 8-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Hoop	5 8-10@ 6 10 rates
Oval	5 8-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 2-10@ 5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18
Sheet iron	6½@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	[illegible]@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½@11 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½@11 rates
Spring and tire steel	10½@12 rates

LEATHER—Remains quiet and unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Kip	60@1.10
Kip veals	80@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	22@ 25
Collar, ₱ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	90@1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	70@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@85.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50
Manilla rope, ₱ lb	18@ 20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@ 24
Marine, ₱ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50@7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50@6.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade was moderately active to-day, and quotations were firm and unchanged. The stocks are ample. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire 7½c; bbls, 50 net.

NAILS—The demand was large, chiefly on local account, and $6.00 rates were fully sustained: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in meagre demand, at prices ruling for some time past:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@ 21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@ 24
Marine, ₱ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.25@7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50@6.00

OILS—Were in moderate demand only, and values underwent no visible change. Orders were promptly filled at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 75c; do, boiled, 78c; whale, 95c; sperm, $1.70@[illegible]; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 55c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58@60c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We continue to quote as follows:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The movement in this market was a light one, and a lower range of prices prevailed. We revise quotations as follows: Old live chickens, $4.50@4.75 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3.50.

POTATOES—Were in moderate inquiry at former prices. New, 75@75c per bu, to $2.50@2.50 per brl.

SEEDS—Were in light inquiry, and easy at yesterday's quotations: Timothy, at $2.75@2.80 for good; $2.85@2.90 for prime; seller August, $2.75; clover, at $5.40@5.50.

SALT—The market for this article exhibited a good degree of activity, and as the supply is small, a firm feeling prevades the market: Saginaw, fine, $1.85; Onondaga, fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C, $1.25; dairy, without bags, $2.75; do, with bags, $3.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—The inquiry for teas was of a liberal character and the market was firm at the quoted prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 32@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@[illegible]; [illegible].

VEGETABLES—Selling more readily and at a better range of prices. Sales: Tomatoes, 100 boxes soft at 40c; 200 early at 50c; 300 later at 60c; 150 in retail lots at 65@70c. Corn, 1,000 doz at 12½@15c. Muskmelons, 25 doz large size at $2.75; 10 doz small at $2.25. Cabbage, 10 crates at 15@20c per doz; 200 doz large heads at $1.00.

VEAL—Sales 20 carcasses good at 7@8c per lb.

WOOD—There was a good demand for wood, and the market was firm at the late advance. We repeat our list as follows: Beech, $9.50; maple, 10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was in less active demand, and a small business was transacted. The receipts were large:

Washed, fine, in good condition	52@54c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	35@38c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	40@42c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@63c

Dingy and poorly washed wool 1@10c less. Burry and cotty wool 3@15c off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,846	8,189	979
Tuesday	3,361	7,479	370
Wednesday	1,424	11,695	256
Total	8,631	26,953	1,535
Same time last week	8,280	21,894	931
Week before last	8,647	24,719	1,631

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,182	5,654	.....
Tuesday	1,839	7,180	.....
Total	4,021	12,834	.....

CATTLE—The cattle trade was active again to-day, and prices are firmer for all descriptions of stock, though not appreciably higher, save for the better qualities which advanced a strong 1@5, as compared with yesterday's prices. The increased firmness, and the improved tone of the market generally, was mainly due to the light receipts, though the better quality of the stock offered for sale, and the encouraging tenor of advices from the East, were circumstances that tended to stimulate the demand and impart strength to the market. As all events, the demand for fair to choice beeves, suitable for shipment, was quite urgent, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland buyers being in liberal attendance and actively competing, and by the middle of the afternoon everything that would answer their purpose was picked up, they paying $4.50@6.25 for common thinnish lots, averaging from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs; $5.00@5.25 for medium steers, averaging from 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, and $5.50@6.45 for good to extra steers, averaging from 1,150 to 1,450 lbs. Of the above descriptions, a few hundred head additional, had they been offered, would have found ready buyers at the improved prices. Stockers met with more inquiry than on yesterday or Monday, but there were no buyers at any considerable advance on former rates, and the market may be quoted steady at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium lots of from 700 to 850 lbs average, and at $3.75@4.25 for fair to good thrifty young steers averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. For especially desirable lots a shade higher figures are being realized, $4.40@4.50 having been paid in a few instances. The wants of the local city trade were chiefly supplied at $2.50@3.25 for Texans, Cherokees, and scallawag natives, and at $3.50@4.12½ for medium to choice cows and thinnish steers and oxen. Among the sales at $3.00 and under were 177 Texans, av 918 lbs, at $3.00; 73 Texans, av 672 lbs, at $2.50; 44 Cherokee cows, av 861 lbs, at $2.25, and 75 Texans, av 682 lbs, at $2.05. Veal calves were in fair request at unchanged prices, or at $5.75@5.75 for common, coarse, heavy to choice light. The market closed firm with the pens empty.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.35 @ 6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.85 @ 6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.35 @ 5.65
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, scallawag steers, and thin rough Texans and Cherokees	2.00 @ 2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.
80 fair fleshy steers	1,263	$5.25
16 good shipping steers	1,275	5.75
15 medium steers	1,199	5.37½
11 cows	982	3.00
39 good fleshy steers	1,308	5.87½
44 Cherokee cows	861	2.25
44 thinish steers	1,118	4.70
79 Texan steers	972	3.30
12 good smooth steers	1,160	5.65
120 medium steers	1,187	5.25
15 thinish steers	1,074	4.65
16 choice steers	1,197	5.90
15 choice steers	1,330	6.12½
15 medium steers	1,146	5.12½
38 medium steers	1,125	5.25
19 medium steers	1,264	5.25
17 medium steers	1,183	5.00
24 good steers	1,158	5.50
30 choice steers	1,440	6.12½
15 Texas cattle	830	3.25
34 medium steers	1,173	5.25
45 medium steers	1,127	5.40
171 Texas cattle	918	3.00
16 extra steers	1,342	6.45
21 fleshy steers	1,061	4.75
132 Texas steers	1,000	3.75
17 fleshy steers	1,156	5.00
22 fleshy steers	1,269	5.50
97 fair steers	1,334	5.40
17 medium steers	1,183	5.00
26 calves	187	6.00
18 choice steers	1,307	6.00
17 medium steers	1,146	5.12½
30 choice steers	1,440	6.12½
35 stock steers	972	3.12½
75 Texas scallawags	682	2.05
18 Texas cattle	856	2.50
15 Texas cattle	784	3.12½
51 Texas cows	694	2.80
10 cows and heifers	845	3.00

HOGS—The demand for hogs was of an urgent character, so that, large as were the receipts, a firm, buoyant feeling obtained, and sellers succeeded in establishing a substantial advance. The opening rates did not vary perceptibly from those of yesterday, but before noon an advance of 5c had been established, and the improvement was firmly sustained to the close. Sales were quick, at $4.00@4.20 for inferior to common mixed lots; $4.25@4.30 for medium, and at $4.35@4.45 for good to strictly choice. R. Strahorn & Co. sold four carloads at the outside quotation. Most of the day's sales were within the range of $4.20@4.35. The market closed firm, with all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price
100	251	$4.40	15	230	3.40	50	280	4.25
28	245	4.40	42	210	4.20	57	221	4.25
21	206	4.40	20	204	4.25	32	241	4.00
47	198	4.35	44	178	4.30	70	177	4.35
43	243	4.25	125	216	4.40	27	182	4.35
58	275	4.25	130	209	4.25	47	224	4.25
65	205	4.45	100	223	4.40	45	204	4.25
49	210	4.35	72	216	4.15	127	158	4.35
35	200	4.35	48	210	4.30	52	205	4.10
29	200	4.20	46	221	4.35	52	264	4.20
27	254	4.30	45	274	4.35	20	237	4.25
24	200	4.20	50	199	4.30	56	297	4.25
50	316	4.15	41	377	4.15	41	296	4.35
105	268	4.35	74	277	4.40	64	191	4.35
35	201	4.35	28	290	4.00	56	212	4.45
134	207	4.45	25	340	4.15	58	228	4.35
61	200	4.45	57	247	4.35	50	285	4.20
59	200	4.20	70	186	4.50			

SHEEP—There was a reasonably active inquiry for mutton sheep, to meet the wants of the city trade, and as the offerings were again meagre—only 356 arrived—the market was firm and nominally higher. Choice grades would have commanded $5.25 readily, while fair to good lots would sell at $4.50@4.85. Common thin mixed lots may be quoted at $3.25@3.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,447	1,689
Shingles, m	1,880	1,239
Lath, pieces, m	80	330

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,465	1,887
Shingles, m	2,060	1,418
Lath, pieces, m	720	602

CARGOES—There was a good movement in lumber at the Franklin street docks to-day, and dealers experienced no difficulty in realizing the prices current on the two days preceding, leaving unsold at the close only five cargoes. Sawed shingles continue in meagre demand, while the market for lath ruled active and firm at $2.75 per 1,000 for choice grades. Pickets sold to a light extent at $10.00.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	3.25
Ludington, ₱ m	3.25
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.50
White Lake, ₱ m	2.75
Grand River, ₱ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₱ cord	[illegible]
Railroad ties	.120
Two Rivers—lumber ₱ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood ₱ cord	3.00 @3.25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @.12
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@.04
Ahnepee—shingles	[illegible]
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00 @18.00
Common strips and boards	14.00 @15.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00 @13.50
Joist and scantling	12.00 @12.50
Shingles	2.75 @3.00
Lath	2.62½@2.75
Pickets	10.00 @12.00

Transactions afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Japan, from Manistee, 120 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr New Hampshire, from Manistee, 80 m ft coarse mixed at $13.25 for inch, and $12.25 for 2 inch; 20 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Yankee Blade, from Wellsburgh, 100 m ft coarse inch lumber at $14.50; 100 m ft piece stuff at $12.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr B. F. Wade, from Muskegon, 153 m ft boards and strips at $19.00. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Raleigh, from Muskegon, 155 m ft common inch and 2-inch at $13.60; 44 m lath at $2.75. Sold by G. Truesdell.

Cargo schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 600 m lath at $2.75; 10 m pickets at $10.00. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 122 m ft boards and strips, half Norway, at $15.25. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Scoville, from Muskegon, 108 m ft boards and strips at $15.25; 33 m lath at $2.75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr North Star, from Muskegon, 60 m ft strips and boards at $18.00; 440 m lath at $2.75. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo scow Sea Bird, from White Lake, 65 m ft coarse boards and 32 m ft strips at $13.75; 26 m ft piece stuff at $12.25; 25 m lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Octavia, from Ludington, 137 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Truman Moss, from Manistee, 215 m ft joist and scantling at $18.00 for 3-inch 20 feet, $14.00 for 18 feet, and $12.50 for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Levi Grant, from Manistee, 130 m ft joist and scantling at $18.00 for 3-inch 20 feet, $14.00 for 18 feet, and $12.50 for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Boaz, from Ludington, 85 m ft mixed at $24.50 for inch, $12.50 for 2-inch, and $2.75 for lath. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Ellinwood, from White Lake, 178 m ft strips and boards at $16.60. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The general demand was large, and a strong feeling pervaded the market. A shingles sold at $3.25@3.50, and lath were active at $3.50. Hardwood lumber was quiet, but firmer on ash and black walnut descriptions. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third-clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.50@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	38.00@40.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@25.00
Pickets, square	14.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	3.50
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@75.00
Black walnut	[illegible]
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35.00@40.00
Cherry	35.00@75.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were about equal to the inquiry and prices ruled steady and unchanged.

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.87 @2.00

Three dollars ₱ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........July 24.

Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 23 pkgs fish, 43 brls pork, 130 hams, 31 tcs lard, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 72 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 34 cds wood, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 320 m lumber, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop C. North, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow Cousin Mary, Saugatuck, 40 cds wood.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Denmark, Garden Bay, 1,388 telegraph poles.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 178 m lumber.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 33 m staves.
Schr Welland, Muskegon, 147 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 320 m lath.
Prop J. Bertschy, Escanaba, 300 tons pig iron.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 148 m lumber.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 900 railroad ties.
Schr A Plugger, Muskegon, 400 m lath.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Colonel Heg, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 55 m lumber, 80 cds bark.
Schr Banner, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Sch Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Granite, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Stmr Yosemite, Erie, 480 tons coal.
Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 270 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr J. H. Stevens, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Willard Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 400 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Sister Bay, 180 cds wood.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Jno Webber, Bay City, 160 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Grand Traverse, 240 cds wood.
Schr Pilgrim, Ford River, 140 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Jas. Bouch, Buffalo, 1,385 tons coal.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Lt. Sumico, 220 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 115 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Ludington, 190 m lumber.
Schr Scoville, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Louis Meeker, Buffalo, 820 tons coal.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 148 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, White River, 110 cds slabs.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 130 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr [illegible], Saugatuck, 38 cds wood.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 2 m ties.
Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Schr Irene, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.

CLEARED..........July 24.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 53 bdls green hides and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 24,074 bu corn, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 25,400 bu corn, 328 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, 37,207 bu oats, 150 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Atlanta, Buffalo, 21,600 bu corn.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo, 24,400 bu corn.
Schr J. F. March, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Schr C. North, North Menominee, 100 bu oats, 100 bu potatoes, 2 brls beef, and sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,600 bu corn.
Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, 27,515 bu corn.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 50 bu potatoes and sundries.
Schr Idaho, Buffalo, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 20,500 bu corn.
Barge Phil. Sheridan, Buffalo, 20,519 bu corn.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 24.—We note the following engagements: To Portland—Prop Montgomery, corn, through rate. To Oswego—Schr America, corn, 11½c. To Kingston—Nevada, West Side, Lillie Parsons, and Armaranth, wheat or corn, shippers' option, at 12½c; it was generally believed wheat would be the option. To Buffalo—Prop W. M. Tweed, schr Minnie Williams, Champion, corn, 7c; prop Plymouth, corn at 7c. To Cleveland—Schr Ethan Allen, barley, 7c.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Grain freights are dull and ½c lower to Buffalo, while Oswego remains firm at 13c for wheat. The bark Lottie Wolf has been chartered at 7½c for wheat to Buffalo, and the schooner W. G. Grant, same to Kingston, at 13½c.

BUFFALO, July 22.—The following charters reported: George Gifford, coal Erie to Milwaukee, $1.25 per ton, free; schooner Annie Vought, coal Erie to Chicago, $1.25 ton, free; schooner Bridgewater same; schooner H. Merry, salt to Sandusky at 5c ₱ brl, f o b. Propeller May Flower, salt to Milwaukee at 14c, f o b. Schooner Wenona, salt to Cleveland at 7c ₱ brl, f o b; schooner Grace Greenwood, coal Cleveland to Chicago, $1.50 per ton, free; schooner C. G. Mixer, coal to Chicago, $1.00 per ton, free.

BAY CITY, July 22.—Charters—Props. Alleghany, Bay City to Buffalo, freight for cargo $2.50; Edith, Bay City to Sandusky, lumber at $2.50; Trader, Bay City to Toledo, salt at 20c. Barges—Dannube, East Saginaw to Buffalo, $4.62½; Shiawassee, Milwaukee to Buffalo, $3.87½; Genesee Chief, Bay City to Cleveland, $2.60; Jennie, East Saginaw to Toledo, $3.00; Burchard, East Saginaw and Bay City to Detroit, $2.75@2.50; Hercules, Bay City to Detroit, p. t.; Paragon, Bay City to Detroit, $3.75. Schr. Minot Mitchell, Crow Island to Chicago, salt at 30c.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Grain freights steady and quiet at yesterday's quotations.

DETROIT, July 22.—Vessels are in strong demand and rates very firm. The following engagements are reported: Schooner Mary Hattie, lumber, Belle River, Ont, to Buffalo at $5, on the rail; schooner H. C. Winslow, brick, Detroit to Frankfort at $3.75 per m, free, and cordwood from Grand Traverse to Chicago at $1 per cord on the rail.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne July 22:

DOWN—Props City of Chatham, Toledo to Montreal, corn; Oswegatchie, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; bark Prince of Wales, Kingsville to Clayton, timber; schrs Paragon, Bay City to Kingston, staves; Penfield, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; Rockaway, Erie to Oswego, coal; M. L. Beck, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Beveleigh, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Nett Ward, Morpeth to Toronto, lumber; barks General Burnside, Bay City to Clayton, timber; British Lion, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schrs Maize, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Babineau & Geandry, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Wave Crest, Eagle Dock to Kingston, staves; S. H. Lathrop, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; Defiance, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; Jas. Norris, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Wm. Hunter, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Annie Craig, Leamington to Collins Bay, timber; Marysburg, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Portage, Elk Harbor to Oswego, lumber and staves; L. Collins, Toledo to Clayton, staves; Bismarck, Lake St. Clair to Kingston, timber; Pensaukee, Milwaukee to Oswego, corn; Hungerford, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Miami Belle, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Hoboken, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Frank Crawford, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; bark Cambria, Bear Creek to Kingston, timber; Mary Jane, do do.

DOWN—Props Cleveland; Lake Ontario, Pt Dalhousie to Toledo, light; Michigan, Ogdensburg to Toledo; brig H. Roney; schr New Dominion, of Quebec, Albany, [illegible], St. Catharines to Port Huron, light; Mary Grover, Kingston to Bay City, light; Laura Bell, Fairhaven to Chicago, coal.

AT ELEVATOR—Schrs William F. Allen, Jr., Pandora, F. B. Gardner.

WIND—North; light.

Disasters.

THE ANGLO SAXON IN TROUBLE.—Captain Perkins of the propeller Empire State, which arrived here, yesterday, reports that on his upward passage he saw the schooner Anglo-Saxon ashore at Hammond's Bay, with both large and small anchors out. The anchors, it appears, would not hold, and the Captain of the Saxon was obliged to send to Mackinac, for the wrecking steamer Leviathan. There was no water in the hold, but it was necessary to throw overboard some fifty tons of railroad iron.

INJURED.—The new steam barge Charles Reitz, of Chicago, broke her wheel off Gratiot light, and returned to Detroit for a new one.

TROUBLE AT THE FLATS.—The Canadian bark Jessie Drummond, grain loaded from Chicago, arrived at Detroit on Monday morning in a leaky condition, and was taken to the Detroit dry dock for repairs. While crossing the St. Clair Flats her jibboom was carried away, by a collision with another vessel.

SCOW FOUNDERED.—The scow Tempest while engaged in towing a dredge and dump scow last week, was caught in a northeaster when about 18 hours out from Copper Harbor, on her passage to Duluth. The dump scow parted her line, and, as it was foggy at the time, they could not find her. She was loaded at the time with about $2,500 worth of machinery. The coast has been examined here by some of our citizens, from the Porcupine Mountains to Misery River, but no trace of her can be found. The supposition is that she has gone to the bottom. We understand that the dredge and scow were owned by the dredging firm of Williams & Co.—*Ontonagon Miner*.

PROPELLER DISABLED—A despatch from Harrisville states that the propeller Orontes had her shaft broken, and, with four barges in tow, was waiting for a tug.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER D. L. COUCH.—The schooner D. L. Couch, coal-laden from Buffalo to Detroit, was overtaken by heavy weather last Thursday night, above Long Point, and sprung a bad leak. The crew worked hard at the pumps until the following morning, when it became evident that the vessel could not much longer be kept afloat. A signal of distress was accordingly hoisted. The schooner Citizen came to their relief and took them on board, as well as a few loose traps in the cabin. The small boat was also brought away. When the Citizen left the Couch the latter was decks to. She soon went down some ten miles above the point, two and a half miles from shore, and in twenty fathoms of water. She was 159 tons burthen, old measurement, and was rebuilt from the bottom of the schooner Acorn in 1865. She hailed from Oswego for several years, but, at the present time, was owned by James Riley, of Detroit, who purchased her in March last. There was some insurance on her, but to what extent we have not learned.

THE WRECK MANITOBA.—A correspondent writing from Sault St Marie, under date of July 19, says: "The steamer Cumberland has just arrived from above, and report the injury to the Manitoba as much more serious than first supposed. The wreckers constructed a bulkhead back of the hole in her bottom and pumped her out, but she leaked so fast that they had to beach her, and she filled with water. It is doubtful whether the pumps can keep the water in her sufficiently low to bring her down."

Lake Matters in Brief.

IN PORT—The schooner James Couch arrived here yesterday, freighted with 1,400 tons of coal from Erie. So she is still in existence, and not lost as reported by several of the lake papers.

REPAIRING—The brig Pilgrim and schooners Greeley and Cuyahoga, were at Miller Bro's dock yesterday, undergoing repairs.

RAISED—The tug Mary P. Harrison was raised yesterday.

WIND—Last evening, northeast.

WAGES—$1.75@1.87½ per diem.

COLD WEATHER—The vessels arriving down continue to report the weather on Lake Superior as very cold. Overcoats are required out of doors and fires have to be maintained in the cabins.

A PROPHECY.—Some of the "old salts" prophesy a very active movement of vessels in August and September, to make up for the detentions that have been encountered during the early part of the season. If fair breezes are not experienced in the fore part of the season they will come later in the year.

LAUNCHED—The new iron steamer Argenta was successfully launched at Wyandotte on Saturday. She will be towed up to Detroit in a few days to get her machinery.

LIGHTHOUSE WORK.—The Government steamer Warrington took on a supply of coal yesterday, and left for Marble Head to take on a quantity of stone for the Spectacle Reef lighthouse. From this point she takes along a lighter laden with coal for Spectacle Reef.—*Detroit Post*, 23.

HEAVY WEATHER ON LAKE ERIE.—The Captain of the Ino, which has just arrived here from Buffalo, reports squally weather on Lake Erie. On Thursday, while was off Ashtabula, the wind set in stormy from N. N. W. and continued 14 hours. In working off from the land the foremast head of his vessel was carried away. On Sunday morning he was again met by a heavy squall of some three hours' duration.—*Detroit Tribune, Tuesday*.

FROM THE WRECKERS.—The Coast Wrecking Company, which set out to raise the steamer Morning Star, are progressing at their work. At last advices some three miles had been dragged over without ascertaining her whereabouts. The compass bearings have now been considerably extended. Land bearings were accurately taken at the time she was last suffered to go down, but the present difficulty doubtless is to arrive at the precise distance from land.

FLEET ARRIVED.—The large fleet of vessels from the upper lakes, which has been delayed several days from the usual time by light and contrary winds, has at last arrived. Nearly a million bushels of grain has been delivered at this port within the forty-eight hours ending last evening. The amount as shown by our table of receipts is 987,313 bushels. This large amount of grain has been elevated and disposed of by our elevators without especial effort. Vessels have had no occasion to complain of delay in the discharge of their cargo, and many have already left port on their return trip.—*Buffalo Express*, 23.

Tonnage in Milwaukee District.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.

	No.	Tonnage.
Steam vessels	51	15,497.02
Sail vessels	217	29,965.63
	268	45,462.65

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.

Mrs. Drake Mills—Her Benefactions, Her Charities, and Her Eccentricities—The Finest Jewels in the Country—Her Strange and Brilliant Career—Her Relatives.

Washington (July 16,) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

There was recently buried from this city all that remains of one of the most remarkable characters of the century. There has [illegible] here during the fashionable season for many years an elderly lady, who was known and welcomed in the highest circles of society here, in New York, and in foreign Capitals. Her life was a more [illegible] able one, seen from any point. She was a widow, her husband having accumulated during his life a fortune reckoned by millions, in the coal trade and other commercial pursuits. Her daughter married one of the most distinguished men in the country, who now occupies a high electoral office. The daughter is still living, and is a very handsome middle-aged woman. They are very rich, and in their frequent visits to Washington entertain in the most lavish manner.

The subject of this sketch suffered (or imagined she suffered) largely from what she always denounced as the rascality of her son-in-law in settling the estate of her deceased husband. The son-in-law has been for twenty years regarded as a wealthy man, and the daughter, upon her marriage, was made rich in her own right. The deceased lady was very [illegible] that she had [illegible], and all relations between the son-in-law and [illegible] were broken off.

Mrs. Drake Mills, for such was the name of the lady whose career was so suddenly ended [illegible] Washington her abode ed recently, made the most eccentric during the winter, in [illegible] she yet boardmanner. Worth her millions, occupying a [illegible] at the Metropolitan Hotel, [illegible] was small room in the fourth story, which [illegible] her work-room, her sleeping-room, and [illegible] sitting-room. Until within a few months the hotel was without an elevator, and Mrs. Mills was physically very large, and her age was not far from sixty. Owning, as she did, the finest set of diamonds in the country, set in ear-rings, bracelets, finger-rings, brooches, necklaces, and hair ornaments, and possessed, as I have said, of a large and portly person, she yet preferred, from some cause that was never known but to herself, to walk up and down four flights of stairs instead of living as became her wealth and social position. It was not from avarice that she thus lived, for her name stood foremost among the generous and charitable in Washington.

Her jewels were remarkably fine, consisting principally of diamonds and emeralds, although of pearls she had some rare specimens. Probably no lady in the country is possessed of more rare jewels. A pair of bracelets which she seldom wore were perhaps the most remarkable of anything she possessed. They were very old, and belonged to Rachel at the time of her death. They were intended to be worn above the elbow, but Mrs. Mills' arms were so large as to make the bracelets more suitable for the wrists. They were fashioned in the form of a snake, with a very large head. An immense diamond, as large as a lady's thumb nail, and very deep, formed the top of the head. The eyes were two emeralds, advantageously set. The neck of the sparkling reptile was, of course, smaller than the head, and was composed of smaller gems, which increased gradually in size until about the middle of the snake, which was even larger than the head, but composed of less choice stones. From the centre the snake decreased in size to the end of the tail, which was rounded off with a ruby. The joints were so accurately arranged and the jewels so cleverly set, joining together so perfectly, that the whole formed a ring of glittering fire surpassingly beautiful. Both bracelets were but the counterpart of each other. The setting was silver. The jewels for the hair and the neck were also intricately and ingeniously arranged, being unlike any others. How much money this lady had in jewels it is impossible to tell. It was one of her weaknesses to outshine everybody in rare articles of ornament.

The same extravagance which characterized this remarkable woman in this particular was apparent in others. She was a *fancière* in laces, and the quantity she possessed would stock a wholesale store,—rare old point, yellow with age and richness, valenciennes, web-like and creamy, in width from half an inch to a yard, *point d'applique*, and all the more costly and scarce varieties,—in shawls, flounces, sacques, head-dresses, parasol covers, collars, and all articles of ladies' wear. Her dresses were not less rare than her jewels and laces, and were the most expensive that money could buy—velvets, satins, silks, and all others that were costly and becoming.

The reader, after this, may be surprised to learn that Mrs. Mills was by no means attractive in appearance. She [illegible] rather coarse-looking, [illegible] face and a fat, squatty body. Loaded down with her diamonds, and laces, and velvets, her appearance was rather offensive than otherwise, but she attracted attention.

She drove the most *distingue* turn-out in Washington. Her horses were the finest, and her open carriage for pleasant weather, and her close one for cold weather, were the admiration of the streets. Her coachman, in mulberry suit and light top-boots, and wearing a jaunty cockade, was the equal in dignity and appearance to any statesman in the country. She imported him from London, and took him from the service of Lord Napier, so she stated.

Her lap-robes were the envy of all the ladies of Washington, and of these she was very careful. If she wanted to drive out, she ordered her carriage—and whenever, from her window, she saw its arrival, she locked her door and shuffled down four flights of stairs, carrying a large linen bag. Arriving at the step [illegible] carriage, she would untie the top of the bag, and out would jump—presto!—a pair of lap-robes, such as a [illegible] might covet, several inches thick, made wholly of ostrich plumes as white and rich as the snow which they rivalled in purity. The lining was of white satin, and thus you have a pair of lap-robes composed of nothing else but ostrich feathers and satin. Truly, they were fit for any of the fancy princesses your children read about in their primers.

Mrs. Mills was no less remarkable as a traveller. She has been in almost every country of the globe, has spent years in Paris, Brussels, Florence, and London. She crossed the ocean twenty-four times, according to her statement shortly before her death, and was once shipwrecked, with loss of baggage, when she endured much personal suffering.

In benevolence she was most conspicuous, as she was most devoted to her country. The last years of her life were spent in doing good. She devoted her time almost wholly to looking out cases deserving of her bounty. She was constantly among the poor and suffering. If she saw in the hotel a chambermaid, or scrub girl, or a laundry girl, whom she thought was fitted for a higher sphere, or who would study to gain a higher walk, that girl found a friend in Mrs. Mills. For years she had had on her hands many girls and boys whom she had taken from lowly life and educated. If a laboring man met with an accident she sent a doctor to him and visited him herself, paying the bills and keeping his salary running until he got well. If a child got hurt in any way, by being run over, or by any accident, she took care to inquire into the condition of its family. For this purpose she read all the daily papers, and every day she devoted herself to finding out objects for her generosity. She has always been the most devoted and intelligent friend to young girls, and has, during her life, helped and saved several hundred.

During the war she was especially lavish of her wealth. She constantly maintained [illegible] families of during the entire conflict seven [illegible] poor soldiers, besides putting into the ranks two good fighting soldiers to represent herself, and to these she paid an allowance. In the hospital she was a most welcome visitor, not only to the sick and wounded soldiers, but to the surgeons. If any critical case required [illegible] or stimulants, which the Government could not furnish, Mrs. Mills' money supplied them. If any special case required constant care and watching, Mrs. Mills' money hired an extra nurse.

Mrs. Mills was unusually intelligent and well informed on all subjects. She knew the meaning of events in all parts of the world, and kept pace with them. She was well up in literature, in art, science, and politics. She read largely and subscribed regularly for some of the principal foreign papers and magazines. In conversation she was both brilliant and entertaining, and her voice was soft and pleasing. In her presence you soon forgot her homely form and coarse features.

With all her benevolence, her virtues, her great services to the poor and needy, her one fault, which may have had something to do with her tragic death, need not be mentioned. It is, however, proper to record the manner in which this good woman came to her end.

She fell from a back window of the fourth story of the hotel, on the morning of the 4th of July, down to the pavement of the area, breaking her arm and both legs, and fracturing her skull. She fell a distance of nearly sixty feet. She had arisen from her bed (or, more probably, had not retired) at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and had gone across from her room to a back window to get more air, as the night had been very warm. While sitting in the window she fell asleep, and the rest is known. She was not discovered for several hours, owing to the early hour of the accident. It is most marvellous that she was not instantly killed, as her body was fearfully mangled; but she survived more than a day, with both legs and an arm broken, the skull fractured and internal injuries. She herself told the manner of the accident.

It is only left for me to disclose, what I intended at first to withhold, namely: the name of Mrs. Mills' son-in-law—Fernando Wood.

—A liquor firm at Paterson, N. J., were surprised the other day by the sudden disappearance of a revenue stamp from a barrel of whiskey soon after it was affixed. The stamp could not be duplicated, and consternation prevailed, when it was remembered that a German had been sitting on the barrel. He was hunted up, and the missing stamp discovered under his coat-tail. It was removed with difficulty, and soon graced the whiskey barrel instead of the German.

—A servant boy of Mrs. Julian H. Dewey, of St. Albans, Vt., stole a watch, bracelets, and other valuable articles, and ran off. The Sheriff, not exhibiting sufficient alacrity in pursuing the thief, Mrs. D. pluckily started off herself, and after three days' search and 200 miles travel in her own carriage, found the rogue in Canada, and recovered a part of the purloined articles.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*4:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. § Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	[illegible]
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*8:00 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*3:00 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*5:15 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*6:10 p m	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

[illegible] Line	*10:30 a m	12:45 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†9:15 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. [illegible] day excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*8:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*3:40 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:00 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Arch and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via Brazil, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:00 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:35 p m	*9:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA [illegible] ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	*8:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	*8:00 p m	*6:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Farmington Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*7:55 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR the BEST and most EFFICACIOUS Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO. It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established Physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 9 a. m. to 5.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 13, 1871.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

DR F. BROOKS,

Of twenty [illegible] years' experience, office 419 South Clark-st., cor. [illegible] Chicago, for the last 18 years practising, [illegible] still continues to cure all forms of [illegible], Cirrhus Tumors, Infectious and Impure Diseases and all difficulties of a delicate nature. Ladies and gentlemen may call or address the Doctor [illegible]. Patients can be easily and speedily treated, and ladies may be provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc., at his Medical Infirmary, if desired. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.

DR. STONE,

Treats and cures more CHRONIC, NERVOUS, URINARY and "SPECIAL DISEASES" of both sexes, and at lower prices than any doctor in Chicago. NERVOUS DEBILITY permanently cured. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. CURES GUARANTEED, N. B.—All Female Diseases and "Difficulties," &c., treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 111 W. Madison-st.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 166 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. Circulars sent free.

PRESCRIPTION FREE for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, and the whole train of attendant disorders. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail.......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail....... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail....... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail....... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Thursday Morning, July 25, 1872

SCHURZ AND GRANT.

Senator Schurz, in his St. Louis speech, declared that, pending the San Domingo question in the Senate, he was approached by two gentlemen, intimate friends of the President, who solicited his support of the treaty, and informed him that, if he would support it, he could have all the Executive patronage he wanted. Subsequently, and in order that he might not make a mistake, he asked one of these gentlemen in writing whether the offer was made with the knowledge and authority of the President. To this the gentleman addressed an affirmative answer, and that answer Mr. Schurz read to the meeting. This plain and unequivocal statement was presented to the President on Tuesday by General Belknap, and the President, instead of meeting it directly or squarely, had a despatch prepared by some unknown person, setting forth that the President denied the truth of Mr. Schurz's statement. This denial is signed by no person. It is irresponsible. The statement of Mr. Schurz is direct. There is no way of evading it. If the President thinks it is to be denied, let him make a formal denial of it, or let General Belknap or *somebody* over his own signature make a denial. Until then Mr. Schurz is under no obligation to, and, we hope, will not, take notice of the anonymous reply to his statement. The charge was made by a responsible Senator, and can only be answered by some responsible person. When the President does this—when *he* [illegible] chase votes for his San Domingo treaty by offers of patronage,—there will be time enough to take notice of the denials.

But Mr. Schurz was not by any means the only Senator thus approached. When that treaty was first introduced it was strongly opposed by Simon Cameron, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Subsequently, there were two striking events, simultaneous in point of time. The first was Simon's conversion to San Domingoism, and the second was the appointment of Simon's [illegible] was Minister to Turkey. [illegible] son-in-law as other Senators [illegible]. There are many information [illegible], who, perhaps, can furnish Schurz [illegible] on this subject, and the one [illegible] will probably prove to be but [illegible] a long list. The following is Mr. Schurz's statement in his own words:

It has frequently been charged that I would not have made opposition to President Grant could I have had all the patronage I wanted. I never noticed the assertion; but when the President himself makes, with regard to me, the same charge, as he is reported to have done in an interview recently published, I feel compelled to make a statement which, but for this, I should probably have withheld. When the San Domingo scheme was pending, two gentlemen, in somewhat intimate relations with the White House, came to me, each one separately, soliciting my support to the project, and telling me that I could have all the patronage I wanted if I would aid the President. In January last, having been slandered by the Administration press and taunted on the floor of the Senate concerning the motives of my opposition, I inquired of one of these gentlemen whether his remarks concerning the San Domingo scheme and the patronage were authorized by the President. I quote the language of the reply referring to this object:

"Regarding the conversation you refer to in your note, I remember it was with the knowledge and consent, and after I had had a conversation with him (the President), that I called upon you, and had the conversation you spoke of. My impression at this time is, that the President desired your support for his San Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your support could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him an injustice by attempting to quote from memory, but the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct."

The statement seems to indicate that I had a good chance for more patronage than I wanted, had I concluded to serve the President at the expense of my convictions of duty. If one of us was in the market, it was not I. How far such attempts were carried, others may be better able to tell than myself.

We give the charge as made in the precise words of Mr. Schurz. If it is to be denied, and the truth to be established, the denial must be in such responsible form as to deserve notice.

EXECUTIVE EXPERIENCE.

It is quite the fashion with the Grant newspapers and stump-speakers to concede to Mr. Greeley great ability of a certain kind, but to assert, as if it were an axiom, that he is lacking in executive ability. So far from this being the case, his whole course in life is proof that he possesses, in an eminent degree, this one faculty, essentially requisite in the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

We assert, and will show, that no other candidate ever named for the Presidency had, prior to his nomination, larger experience in precisely that kind of responsibility which devolves upon a President, namely: the sagacious selecting of subordinate officials. Nor did any other candidate ever have the same degree of success in proportion to the range of his experience.

The impression to the contrary, entertained by some unreflecting persons, is due to two things: partly to that unspoiled ingenuousness of nature and transparent sincerity which have rendered him conspicuous and singular among American statesmen; and perhaps still more to the fact that he is very generous, and, like all charitable men, has frequently been imposed upon. It is further true that he has sometimes invested portions of his surplus income in enterprises that did not prove remunerative. In every such case, he has simply furnished capital, leaving to others the entire management of affairs. Between editing the *Tribune*, running his farm, lecturing, and keeping up an immense correspondence, which necessarily fell upon him as, more than another one person, the controlling genius of his party, his time has been too fully occupied to look very carefully after all the side-issues of his merely private concerns. There never was a man more completely a public man, in all his instincts and aims, than Horace Greeley.

But is a public man to be judged by the fate of private ventures in which he took no part beyond furnishing a portion of the capital? It would be silly to think of testing a candidate that way. The vital question is, Has he succeeded in that which has been the main aim of his life? Horace Greeley and the New York *Tribune* are one; at least they were until his nomination for the Presidency, when he wholly withdrew from its control. Up to that time his word was law.

The *Tribune* started without any capital, except a few hundred dollars which Mr. Greeley had saved out of his earnings as printer and editor. His stock in trade was his head. Beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, he went on steadily, surely, rapidly, and, long before many who will vote for its founder were born, that journal had become the most influential newspaper in the whole country, and a splendid property. And the remarkable thing about it is, Mr. Greeley has never been fooled into taking into partnership an incompetent or unreliable man. He has exhibited a positive genius for gathering associates around him in the conduct of his paper, most judiciously selected, and assigned to their fittest departmental work. In some departments, Mr. Greeley himself might be preposterously out of place; but the point is, that he has the sense and skill to put just the right man into just the right place. The *Tribune* employs hundreds of men. It requires more, and more varied, brain-power to run a first-class metropolitan newspaper than to manage the largest store of [illegible] the United States. A. T. Stewart has really had a smaller amount of experience in affairs than Horace Greeley. The authority of the New York *Tribune* has now extended over an entire generation. We doubt if any other great American has had such wide and weighty responsibility in the selection, inspiring, and handling of different types of men, as the Liberal candidate for the Presidency.

It was said in General Grant's favor, four years ago, that he was a good judge of men. It did seem so. He had been judicious in his selection of military men; and his victories were mainly due to this fact. But, in civil life, he has, in a discouragingly large number of instances, egregiously failed. His Cabinet was a singularly poor choice; and, taken as a whole, no President ever made so many blunders in the dispensation of patronage as Grant has. The only experience he had had in placing men was in the field; and the patronage of a General is wholly different from that of a President. The very point where Grant has failed most conspicuously is where Greeley has succeeded beyond all precedent. It is truly surprising, and a matter of congratulation, that the candidate for the Presidency who is most likely to get the election has not only spent his life in the broadest and closest study of public affairs, and in the most patriotic efforts for their improvement, but that, in the prosecution of his daily business, he has been the master-spirit of so large an establishment as the New York *Tribune*. A born statesman, he could not possibly have had better training for the climax of his life-work.

The current saying, that "Men are nothing, principles everything," as a political maxim, is simply current nonsense. A man of basswood might have done well enough for the old-time New England "Side-Judge;" but no such man, even if [illegible] his mouth, will do for the [illegible] cigar in [illegible] of the Chief Executive officer of this Nation. Every year our country is growing in magnitude, and the wants of society are becoming more complex, and the qualifications of a safe Executive head of the Government are becoming correspondingly more exacting. He needs, first of all, to have a profound and thorough knowledge of the whole country, in all its parts and peculiar wants. Then he needs to be, not a good judge of horses (though that would not spoil him if he did not set his heart too much upon it), but to be, above all, a good judge of men, and have the power to inspire them. In Mr. Greeley's election will be illustrated the reward of the servant who had been faithful in the use of his five talents, and to whom his master said, "Thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will make thee ruler over many cities."

THE CONDITION OF WEST POINT.

The Board of Visitors to West Point Academy have performed their annual duty and made their report, and the report is in the nature of a severe stricture upon the Academy and its educational management. From this report it appears that, as far as the English language is concerned, the "graduate of the Academy is only expected to know what is taught in primary schools, or in the lower classes of grammar schools." In regard to engineering, the report says: "There are several scientific and polytechnic schools in the country in which much ampler courses of instruction in applied mechanics, and civil, topographical, and mechanical engineering, are provided than are given at West Point, or can be given them so long as the starting-point of the Academy remains what it is." Of drawing, it says: "For the majority of the cadets, the time spent in free-hand drawing is wasted;" "with the greater number of the pupils, neither the eye nor the hand can be trained;" "the execution of the mechanical drawings made by the first class was not very creditable." Of chemistry, the commission to memory of facts from a manual is called "an odious employment for the mind." In addition to these unpleasant facts, it is now proposed, by the Washington wire-pullers who manage this institution, to abolish the study of Spanish, which is everywhere necessary to army officers on our frontier, and substitute French, which, except as an accomplishment, is of no service in the army.

Thus much for the educational status of West Point. With its efficiency in a military point of view and its enforcement of discipline, the public is already sadly familiar. The numerous instances of insubordination and defiance of Academy regulations are too recent to need mention. There is no feature of West Point military education, as managed by the Washington authorities, in which the people who are taxed to maintain it can take pride, and its condition only affords one more mournful proof that even the smallest details of our Government have suffered in their contact with the present Administration.

THE RENDERING-ESTABLISHMENTS AGAIN.

Messrs. Reid & Sherwin have come before the public in a somewhat detailed communication concerning Ogden Slip, their rendering-establishment, and the joint effect of them upon the sanitary condition of the city. The pith of the communication is contained in a complaint that the press is seeking to injure their establishment, and a general denial that their establishment is a nuisance; upon which points a few words are necessary. The complaint which we have made, and which we still make, is directed against all rendering-establishments, which contaminate the city with their vile and unhealthy odors, and specially against Messrs. Reid & Sherwin, as they are the principal offenders, and their establishment is more obnoxious than all the others combined. In making these complaints, we have alleged nothing that was not warranted by the published reports of the Board of Health and the Board of Public Works. These reports have been confirmed by every city official who has visited the establishment, and the entire public stands ready to make affidavit to the same effect. We have no prejudice against Messrs. Reid & Sherwin's business. It is thoroughly legitimate, and perhaps also necessary in every community; but what the people of this city demand, and will insist upon, is, that this business shall be done elsewhere, where it cannot vitiate the atmosphere and endanger the health of the city. Messrs. Reid and Sherwin themselves, in their interview with the reporter of THE TRIBUNE, acknowledged the justice of this demand by indicating what, in their judgment, was the proper place, namely: some remote point farther down on the canal. It is utterly absurd for them longer to claim that their place is not a nuisance. Their own words, and their temporary but futile expedients in disinfecting Ogden Slip, which is the receptacle of their refuse, are confirmatory of the official reports and the private testimony of reputable and unprejudiced citizens, who have visited these rendering-establishments, and in some cases have procured their indictment and closing up, where they did not have to cope with strong corporations defending themselves with city contracts.

There can be no question as to the fact of nuisance, and, if there were, it would receive its quietus by the official reports of the Board of Health and of Public Works. Why, then, is not the nuisance abated? The Board of Health recently revoked their permits, but the business still continues; Messrs. Reid & Sherwin claiming that the order of the Board has no effect, as they are conducting their business under a contract with the city made in April, 1866, which does not expire until April, 1876. In answer to this, we claim that, under the very terms of their contract, they should no longer be allowed to carry on their business in their present quarters. Section 9 of the ordinance which fixes their contract reads:

If at any time during the continuance in force of this ordinance said John Reid & Co. shall suffer or permit the slaughter-house, hereby authorized to be established, to become a nuisance, and it shall be so adjudged by any Court of Record, or declared by the Common Council, then and in that event the Common Council shall have the right to repeal this ordinance and annul the rights and privileges hereby granted.

It is, therefore, clearly within the province of the Common Council to annul the contract of Messrs. Reid & Sherwin, and abate this nuisance, by compelling them to move their works to some more remote spot, where, according to their own publicly-expressed opinion, they ought to go. The Mayor, the Board of Public Works, the Board of Health, and the entire people of this city having proclaimed them to be a nuisance, and yet, as it appears, being powerless to act, it is now the duty of the Council to exercise its prerogative in this matter, and to regulate "the City Slaughter House" promptly and effectually. If the Council will not do its duty on their own motion, the people should demand it of them. The health of the city is paramount to any man's private business, or to any contracts the city may have with private firms. If one branch of the City Government is not able to cope with them alone, then let the Mayor, the Board of Health, the Board of Public Works, and the Common Council all move on the works together, and the people will support them. Let them direct their efforts not only against Messrs. Reid & Sherwin, but all rendering-establishments, and other sources of the poisonous odors which are contaminating the atmosphere of the city, and producing general unhealthiness. The public now awaits the action of the Common Council.

THE BLAKE CASE.

For two years the public have been regaled with legal documents, in which one Blake has accused his wife of long and persistent infidelity with one Thompson; the venue of the guilt being laid in almost half the towns in Cook County. Of course, these accusations were not allowed to pass uncontradicted. But the answer was not confined to a denial; it carried the war into Africa, and Mr. Blake was accused as deeply as he had accused his wife. The fire came and burned up all the records of the case, and it would have been well had the parties permitted it to rest in that way. But, having once tasted of the notoriety of being a principal in a case of this kind, the parties returned to the fray, and all the old allegations were reproduced with enlargements. Finally, the case came to trial, and for two weeks or more the court-room was densely packed to hear the details concerning the Blakes and Thompson, and the other people. The case was a failure as a sensation. The detectives, who had shadowed Mrs. Blake for so many months every time she left her own house, failed to prove anything satisfactory to the jury. Mr. Blake's servants, male and female, were produced; his two sons were put on the stand to swear away the purity of their mother, and they came very near doing it; the whole details of the Blake family, their ingoings and outcomings, what they said and did in Winnetka, Chicago, New York, Washington City, in Georgia and Florida, were all related over and over. Mr. Blake presented himself, and testified to all his hopes and fears, his rights and his wrongs, not only with the present Mrs. Blake, with whom he has lived 20 years, but with a previous Mrs. Blake, from whom he was divorced on the ground of her infidelity. As in all such cases, the greatest injury falls upon the children. Mr. Blake has a family by the first wife and another by the second wife. His case required him to prove that the mothers of these children were dishonest and unchaste. After two weeks' rehashing of the same story, the woman practically abandoned her charges against Blake, and refused to offer any testimony in reply to what he had offered, and the jury, having but one issue, found that she was not guilty. In the proof it was stated that she had several times called him a fool. This was not an issue in the case, and, therefore, the jury rendered no formal verdict on that point. The public must make up their own minds on that question. The result of the case is, that Mr. Blake is not divorced. He has had to pay Mrs. Blake $1,200 a year during the pendency of the suit, has had to pay her counsel fees, and now the costs of the case, and is generally out of pocket, say, from $10,000 to $15,000, and Mrs. Blake is his wife still.

What apology have these people to make for this unseemly exhibition of domestic uncleanness? These trials are always disgusting in the extreme. Their tendency is bad. They are positively cruel to innocent parties, and are the meanest of all kinds of litigation. We know that secret hearings of such cases are liable to abuse, and that they offer great inducements for fraud, perjury, and collusion, and for this reason the public trial is less dangerous to society. Let us hope that the lamentable failure of the parties in this case to sufficiently degrade each other to entitle either to a divorce may have the effect of discouraging this kind of trials. Blake's fate in this case ought to be a warning that it is better for married people, who believe each other to be impure, to separate quietly, than to go into a public trial, especially if their proofs are not good.

The Grant organs are devoting four columns each to publishing the discovery which they have made of the man that invented Horace Greeley. His name is Luke or Lewis Carmichael. Affidavits are produced to prove that he is a Democrat, that he resides in Unadilla, in Otsego County, N. Y., on a farm of 240 acres, more or less, and that he invented Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency some time last fall. The story is, that he first communicated his discovery to Horace Greeley himself, who answered that he did not think the Democrats would vote for him. Then he saw Seymour and others, and found out that they would vote for him. This is published as conclusive proof that nobody can vote for Greeley unless he yearns to see the "Constitution busted and the national existence everlastingly chawed up." Now we ask, What of all this Binghamton mare's nest? We had discussed Greeley's availability as a candidate for the Presidency months before Carmichael invented him. Others had nominated him months earlier still. Nearly two years ago, a prominent New York Democrat, not named in this Carmichael scare, Mr. Augustus Schell, declared that the Democracy of New York would be content with Horace Greeley for the Vice Presidency. Of course, it was universally understood that such a nomination would be made as part of a "new departure" [illegible] in which they would drop all dead issues, accept a bran-new platform, and go in for Progress, Success, and Reform. In such case they could not prove their good faith except by nominating some prominent Abolitionist. Mr. Greeley was the most popular and available man, and numerous Democrats saw the fact at about the same time. He had become popular and available by the combined effect of his great services to the cause of Freedom, and his pugnacious, though humane and statesmanlike, advocacy of Amnesty. Whether Carmichael, or Tilton, or Schell, or certain Kansas newspapers, or whoever else, was first to name Greeley for the Presidency, or to predict his nomination, is of no sort of importance. By whomsoever he was to be nominated, it was understood that his nomination was to be on a platform and for purposes like those adopted at Cincinnati. This has been done. There is no secrecy about it, and nothing to hide. If Mr. Greeley desired the nomination, he does not differ from every other successful and unsuccessful candidate we have ever had, from Washington down.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is about as largely provided with "cheek" as any man in public life. In his speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on Tuesday, referring to the Baltimore Convention's adoption of the Cincinnati platform, and especially the seventh resolution which denounces repudiation, he said:

This is a voluntary renunciation of all the resolves and threats made by Democratic leaders that, in some form, or under some device, the plighted faith of the Nation would be violated. The shadow of repudiation, which clung to us like the shirt of Nessus, from the example of some of the States, has increased the rate of interest on all our public securities, and, accompanied by the open threats of Democratic leaders, has cost the people of the United States enough to build half a dozen Pacific Railroads. These sentiments, in a Democratic platform, read like the penitential sigh of a dying suicide. If all these glorious resolves are so good now, why were they not made one, two, ten years ago? What merit is there in glorying over accomplished facts, unless you contribute to their accomplishment? What virtue is there in mourning opportunities lost? What reward does the Democratic party deserve for enforcing these measures, all now on the highway of accomplished success, when they so bitterly opposed them at their inception?

The particular form and device for repudiating the public debt, devised by Democratic leaders, and the only form that ever had any following, is that of paying the bonds in greenbacks, of which device Senator Sherman was one of the most earnest advocates, and is still, so far as his public utterances go, for we have never heard of his retracting his utterances of the year 1868 on that subject. "The shadow of repudiation clung to *us* like a shirt of Nessus," did it? It has clung only to those who put it on, of whom John Sherman is one, and Morton is another, and Butler another.

Conkling, in his New York speech, said: "Since President Grant came in, but nine persons in all, connected in the remotest degree with him or with his wife, have held office under the United States." Senator Conkling can learn something by perusing this list of cases of nepotism, prepared by the New York *Sun*:

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky. Was appointed by Andrew Johnson at the repeated solicitation of General Grant, and retained in office since 1868 by the President, against the remonstrances of the people of Covington, after he had himself publicly admitted that he had bargained to get a dishonest man appointed Ganger in consideration of a present of $500 to himself. As he is incapacitated for performing the duties of the office, a paid Government agent has been appointed to do the work, while the President's father receives the pay.

II. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

III. Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, one of the illegal Military Secretaries at the White House.

IV. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs at San Francisco.

V. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, exclusive Indian Trader in New Mexico; place worth something less than $100,000.

VI. Judge Lewis Dent, President's brother-in-law, official Office-Broker. As a single customer, William D. Farrand, paid him $2,500 for his appointment by President Grant as Consul at Callao, it is supposed that his position must be a lucrative one.

VII. Alexander Sharp, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

VIII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of Customs at New Orleans. His resignation was asked for previous to the Philadelphia Convention, on account of the damaging evidence against him revealed in the report of the New Orleans Investigating Committee, but, after securing his renomination, President Grant refused to accept it.

IX. Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

X. Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

XI. Alexander Sharpe, Jr., President's nephew, cadet at Annapolis.

XII. Orlando H. Ross, President's cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, Washington.

XIII. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry. Has recently been making the tour of Europe in direct violation of the law, his pay being continued during his absence.

XIV. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

XV. Nat. A. Patton, son of President's mother's second cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas. Was accused of malfeasance in office, but retained in office by direction of the President.

XVI. George B. Johnson, President's cousin's husband, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Ohio.

XVII. Benjamin L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Kentucky.

XVIII. F. M. Lamper, M. D., President's second cousin. First a Ganger in the Chicago Custom House. Being discharged from that office for stealing whiskey, he was appointed by the President Receiver of the Land Office and United States Depository at Olympia, Washington Territory, where his conduct as custodian of the public funds was such as to require investigation. It has repeatedly been charged that he is a defaulter to a large amount, but silence is observed in Washington in regard to this matter of addition and division. His present office or whereabouts unknown.

XIX. James E McLean, partner with Orville L. Grant, President's brother, until recently Collector of the Port of Chicago.

XX. Reader W. Clark, by his first marriage a brother-in-law of the President's aunt, and by his second marriage a brother-in-law of Orville L. Grant's mother-in-law, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Ohio.

XXI. E. C. David, husband of the third cousin of the President's wife, Special Agent of the Post Office Department in Illinois and Iowa.

XXII. W. D. Bernard, President's wife's cousin, National Bank Examiner for Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and a portion of Illinois. His appointment has but recently been made; but, by instituting extra examinations, to be paid for by the banks, it is hoped that Bernard may compensate himself for the unaccountable delay in the recognition of his claims of relationship.

Of these, Mr. Reader W. Clark is now dead, and, therefore, not in office. This leaves twenty-one relatives, instead of nine.

From the tenor of General Oglesby's late speeches, an ignorant person would judge that at the birth of the Republican party he was nurse, accoucheur, and cradle-rocker, three in one. The facts are a trifle different. The Republican party of Illinois was organized at the Convention held in Bloomington, May 9, 1855. At this, the General was conspicuous by his absence. In 1856, John C. Fremont was the Republican candidate for President, James Buchanan the Democratic, and Millard Fillmore the "American." Oglesby sailed for Europe before the election, indulging in many denunciations of Fremont and praises of Fillmore. In 1858, after his return, he ran for Congress in the old Seventh District against the Hon. J. C. Robinson. He declined to be nominated by the Republican Convention in that district, and his speeches rang with the saying: "I don't want you to vote for me as a Republican. Vote for me as an old-time Henry Clay Whig!" Although repeatedly asked to declare his preference between Douglas and Lincoln, then engaged in their famous Senatorial campaign, he persistently refused to do so. In 1860, when the Republican party came into power, General Oglesby came into the party. Until then, he had nothing whatever to do with it; and he is now busy in denouncing the men who stood by it in the days of defeat as "traitors" and "renegades."

Senator Roscoe Conkling, in his New York speech, among other queer statements, made the following:

Indeed, Greeley once told the President that, in his opinion, offices should never be given to those who could take care of themselves, but should be kept for those who could not make a living any other way.

Mr. Greeley might have said these words in broad irony, knowing that his well-known and oft-reiterated faith, that Government appointments should always be given for the benefit of the Government and not of the appointee, would prevent the veriest political dunce from mistaking his meaning. H. G. should be careful hereafter how he indulges in irony when Conkling is listening.

Mr. Scammon thinks that there is great danger of a financial crisis if Mr. Greeley is elected. If this were so, Mr. Scammon ought to be in favor of Greeley's election, for nobody would make so much money out of a [illegible]dation of Mr. Scammon's fortune was laid in the financial crisis which carried down the old State Bank of Illinois, of which Mr. Scammon was the Attorney. Among the assets of this famous institution were the northeast corner of Lake and LaSalle streets (the Marine Bank corner), and the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets,—sold under mortgage,—both of which came into Mr. Scammon's hands after the other bidders at the auction sale had been seasonably frightened away by gloomy observations concerning the title to the property.

The next large accession to Mr. Scammon's fortune was made out of the financial crisis which carried down the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. Scammon was President. Out of the assets of this institution came the bulk of Mr. Scammon's Hyde Park property,—also a large slice out of the city School Fund deposits which were then kept in his bank. Mr. Scammon is as much at home in a financial crisis as a duck in a pool of muddy water.

Mr. Scammon says:

The trouble with respect to Messrs. Evans and Price, and THE TRIBUNE, is, that they mistake effects for causes, or rather confound causes and effects together.

The trouble with respect to Mr. Scammon is, that he mistakes assets for liabilities, or rather confounds assets and liabilities together.

The Boston *Transcript* has found "one intelligent colored man" who will not vote for Greeley. Its rapture over the discovery impairs its reason to such an extent that it argues that this proves that all "intelligent colored men" will vote for Grant. The *Transcript* is treading in the footsteps of the English tourist in this country, who entered in his note-book: "Was shaved this morning. The barber had red hair. Mem.—All barbers in the United States have red hair."

POLITICAL.

The Greeley Elector for the Sixteenth District is George L. Zink, of Litchfield. Correct your tickets.

—Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, brother of General William T. and of Senator John Sherman, writes to a Republican friend in Mansfield, Ohio, advising him to work and vote for Greeley.

—John W. Forney says, in the Philadelphia *Press* of Monday:

The story of the bargain by which Horace Greeley was nominated by the Democrats does not impress us with being very plausible or important. None of the parties engaged in it are men of any prominence, and it seems very strange that as shrewd and wily a politician as Mr. Greeley would put himself so completely in the power of so small a person as "Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, New York." He may have intrigued for the nomination, as he certainly aspired to the office, but this Binghamton story is a weak sensation. It does not damage Horace Greeley as a Republican, or help him as a Democrat. He says he is still a Republican, and he has not promised to assist in undoing the Ku-klux legislation, to advocate the payment of pensions to the Rebels, or to any way act as a Democrat. Yet he will be supported by the Democrats.

—It is believed that, in Western Pennsylvania, at the October election, Hartranft will lose one vote in every five of the Republicans, and that the Legislative districts will very generally go against Cameron.

—The Grant newspapers are engaged now in hunting up Democrats who are sworn not to vote for Greeley. It's the only comfort they enjoy.

—The Utica *Observer* gives the following motto of General Grant: "The penny's mightier than the sword."

—Senator Hamlin, who has arrogated to himself, in Maine, very much of the same prerogative assumed by Chandler in Michigan, has finally persuaded the Hon. John A. Peters that the state of his health is not equal to another term in Congress. This makes a fine opening for Hamlin's friend, General S. F. Hersey.

—The borough of Washington, Pa., had 3,500 inhabitants at the last election, and claims to have 100 Greeley Republicans, such as Colonel John D. Chambers, Dr. M. H. Clark, Major William H. Taylor, James M. Byers (ex-Sheriff), James P. Hart (ex-Treasurer), Alexander Wilson, Esq., H. J. Vankirk (member of the House of Representatives, 1869 and 1870), C. M. Reed (President National Bank), etc.

—Here are the names of some of the more prominent colored men who have declared for Greeley: Lieutenant Governor Pinchbeck and the Rev. J. Sella Martin, of Louisiana; William U. Saunders, colored Elector on the Grant ticket in Maryland, and James H. Parker, of the same State, a delegate to the late Grant State Convention, Robert Morris, a colored lawyer of Boston, Mass.; George T. Downing, of Rhode Island; Elias Polk, of Nashville; and J. T. Mahoney, of Indiana.

—The Hon. Joseph H. Williams, of Augusta, Me., who served out Hannibal Hamlin's Gubernatorial term, in 1857, is now for Greeley's election. Other influential Republicans in Mr. Blaine's District, who have declared for Greeley, are Stephen D. Lindsey, of Norridgewock, and William Philbrick, of Skowhegan.

—The Greeley Republicans in Saratoga County, N. Y., include the following:

Alembert Pond, a leading lawyer and former member of the Constitutional Convention and also of the Assembly; Joseph Baucus, ex-Sheriff, also ex-member of the Assembly; William Cary, ex-member of the Assembly; Charles Rockwell, of Hadley; General W. B. French, late District Attorney; John H. Dennis, lawyer, of Waterford; George Rogers, a leading manufacturer, of Mechanicsville; Lewis Varney, lawyer, of Saratoga Springs.

—The Pittsburg *Post* asks its neighbor, the *Gazette*, to designate the "disappointed Republicans" and "obscure persons" in the following list of Greeley's Republican supporters in a single election district of Pittsburgh, given as enough for one day:

James K. Moorhead, T. M. Marshall, Dr. Coffey, Dr. King, ex-Mayor Morrison, Dr. Thorn, Dr. J. C. Taylor, Dr. McCandless, James Hilands, J. J. Seibeneck, D. T. Watson, John McClurg, John W. Riddle, J. W. Over, Alderman A. S. Nicholson, John N. Hauch, Christopher Hauch, Frederick Hauch, Otto Wuth, D. W. C. Bidwell, Charles F. Wells, George Whitfield, Henry Smithers, Nicholas Winters, Harry Aiken, H. Walker, Samuel Mason, T. D. Shaw, James D. Wilson, F. Kreischriver, Henry Constantine, B. F. Collins, William Boggs, A. W. Aiken, W. G. Schriver, David Frew, James B. Clow, Gustav Mark, George Bailey, John Duncan, Benjamin W. Morgan, Isaiah Dickey, Minas Tindle, and Charles Arbuckle.

—Captain Alfred T. Lacey, of Memphis, Tenn., will be the Greeley candidate for Congress in that District, having carried the Memphis primaries against six rivals in the field. All the aspirants voted for signed a pledge to support the nominee. Lacey got 1,646 votes; R. F. Looney, 1,038; William L. Duff, 894, etc.

—The Postmaster at St. Paul, Minn., made an item that Congressman Eldridge, of Wisconsin, was for Grant; and the Revenue Assessor at Springfield, Ill., spoke sweet words about Mr. Eldridge in his last Tuesday's paper. But the Postmaster of Rock Island, Ill., forced to inform the public that the St. Paul fellow had told a lie, states it this way in Tuesday's *Union*:

The Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, a member of Congress from Wisconsin, and notorious for his Rebel proclivities during the War, has become convinced that Greeley is a good enough Copperhead for him.

—De Witt C. Littlejohn made his first speech of the campaign at Oswego, N. Y., the other evening, and opened his remarks by saying:

Forty millions of people are about to select a President for this great country,—a duty that devolves upon the American people once in four years. That man is false to principle who says we must smother our convictions and blindly follow party. I stand here to-night to announce myself for Honest Horace Greeley.

—The Greeley wave has already carried off the following well-known Republicans in Westchester County, N. Y.: Silas D. Gifford, present County Judge; D. Clark Briggs, District Attorney; William W. Niles, member of the last Assembly; Jared V. Peck, formerly member of Congress; and two at least of the Republican Supervisors.

—Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, N. Y., late member of Congress and a Republican of great influence, has taken the stump for Greeley.

—It is reported by friends of Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, that he, too, will vote for Greeley.

—The Administration office-holding newspapers are in ecstacies because two German papers—the New York *Demokrat* and the *Abend Zeitung*—have actually "put Grant and Wilson at the head of their columns." These papers have never been anything but Republican, and why there should be jubilation in "the Ring" over their remaining so, we cannot imagine, unless it be that the Grant managers are getting nervous even about their own organs.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Political Campaign in the Old North State.

Probability that About 190,000 Votes will Be Polled.

Ignorance of the Negroes—How They Are Led by the Carpet-Baggers.

A Reign of Terror Established by the United States Circuit Judge.

The Conservatives Sanguine of Success—The Rival Candidates for Governor—The Congressional Canvass—Political Meetings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 18.

The United States census of 1870 shows a voting population of 214,143 in North Carolina. The largest vote ever polled in the State was that of last year, upon the question of calling a Convention, and was only 183,959. The registration of this year is not yet ascertained, but it is believed that about 200,000 will now be registered. If this be correct, there will be an increase of about 18,000 over the Convention vote (which, in my opinion, is unreliable as a test of party strength), and an increase of about 27,000 votes over the aggregate vote of 1870, when Shipp, the Conservative, beat Phillips, Radical, some 40,000 votes. I think it perfectly safe to assume, in view of the general interest felt in this election, that there will be at least

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND

votes polled in the Gubernatorial election, being an increase of about 17,000 over 1870. This large reserve vote, it will be seen, is ample to turn the scale between the two parties; and the fact that no one can positively say how it will be thrown imparts an element of uncertainty to the canvass. It is reported by the Conservatives that the new votes are those of white men who have heretofore failed to register or vote, and who are at last roused from a state of apathy to shake off a corrupt State and National Administration. The increase is expected to be shown chiefly in the votes of the western counties, and more especially in the Mountain Districts.

There is a very great misapprehension outside of North Carolina touching the extent of the

MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS

of the State. It is erroneously assumed that these embrace all, or nearly all, the Western half of the State. But North Carolina has far less of mountain-country than Virginia or Pennsylvania. Perhaps a tenth, in all, of the western part of the State, may be of this character. The State is about 500 miles from east to west. Raleigh lies in about the centre, and is 300 or 400 feet above the sea-level. East and southward of Raleigh the country gradually slopes to the seaboard, and here you find the rich cotton and turpentine region; and here, too, upon the river-bottoms of the Roanoke, Neuse, Tar, and Cape Fear Rivers, you have the mass of the black population. As you travel west of Raleigh, the country gradually rises, until, at Greensboro (where I now write), you have an elevation of 800 or 900 feet. This ascent continues until the base of the Blue Ridge is reached, some 60 or 80 miles farther west, as I judge, from Greensboro. This whole country west of Raleigh has a black population, it is true, but their numbers diminish rapidly the farther west you go from Raleigh, and the great bulk of the population in this region are whites. It is here that the Grant party find their white adherents, and chiefly among the meanest and most illiterate class. In the east there are hardly any whites in the Administration party; but the negro vote gives them there a number of counties, such as Edgecombe, Warren, Halifax, Craven, New Hanover, and others, by heavy majorities. The Conservatives find their large majorities in the centre and western counties; but there is here, also, a large Radical element who adhere to Grant, and quite a number also of whites who, from apathy, ignorance, or fear, do not care to vote at all. This makes Western North Carolina

THE BATTLE-GROUND

of this campaign, and the field where labor between now and the day of election is most apt to tell in the result. The white vote is open to reason and argument; the negroes vote, for the most part, like sheep, without thought or reflection, or even knowing the names of their candidates. The great mass of them have their leaders of their own color whom they follow blindly and implicitly. These bell-wethers to the negroes take their cue, in turn, from the United States Revenue officers, Collectors and Assessors, Deputy Marshals and Postmasters,—many of them carpet-baggers from the Northern States. This class of vermin completely overrun the land. You meet them at every turn. They can make any man's taxes what they please, and they completely control the machinery of Federal "justice."

THE NEGRO REGISTRATION

was 71,657 in 1867, and I have no idea that it can be legitimately swollen to over 75,000 in the present canvass. Cuffee has been found quite ready to exercise his new-found right of suffrage; and the probability is that all negroes have registered heretofore who were entitled to do so, and not a few, doubtless, who had already registered in another place. The amount of fraud growing out of this negro vote is simply enormous. It is a common practice for them to register in different places, and detection of the fraud is exceedingly difficult. Numbers of them register who are under age, and many negroes who have died or moved away are personated at the polls by other negroes. Any victory for the Conservatives must be won over, and in spite of, heavy frauds of this character.

This mass of 75,000 Africans know about as much of the issues involved as a pig does of the Bible. They

KNOW NOTHING WHATEVER

of Mr. Sumner's efforts in their behalf, nothing of Mr. Greeley's life-long friendship to their race, and nothing of General Grant save that he is the candidate for whom the United States Postmaster or Deputy Marshal says they must vote. They come to hear Doolittle or Secretary Boutwell, and stand by with about as clear a comprehension of what they are saying as a Chinaman fresh from Hong Kong would have of a sermon by Henry Ward Beecher. I regard all stump-speaking to them, by anybody, on either side, as the idlest of nonsense. A few of them, by private appeals, may indeed be induced to vote the Conservative ticket, and rather more induced not to vote at all; but the great mass, moved by prejudice and the malicious counsels of their carpet-bag masters, will vote against whatever the body of respectable whites may vote for. If the whites were to go for Grant, they would be inclined to go for Greeley; or, rather, like the negro who was told by his preacher to take his choice between hell and damnation, they would "take to the woods" in a tumult of doubt and bewilderment. The Grant men boast that they will have the black vote solid. I apprehend that this is very nearly true, so far as relates to North Carolina. Indeed, it is a

VERY DANGEROUS AND PERILOUS STEP

for any colored man to ally himself with the Conservatives. It is at least an even chance that he will be beaten and insulted,—perhaps killed; and, as he cannot be guarded all the while by the respectable people, he is liable at any moment to be waylaid and maltreated. This state of things will endure just so long as Federal bayonets, Federal officers, and the strong arm of [illegible] are used in North Carolina. The negro sees *power* on the one side, and he allies himself with it instinctively. He may, and does, know that the great body of decent whites are on the one hand, but he takes them for just what they are, namely:

HELPLESS VICTIMS OF DESPOTISM;

and he prefers to range himself on the strong side of Power. I see but one chance for a considerable division of the black vote in North Carolina next November. If the elections in the summer and autumn shall demonstrate, as it is probable they will, that Grant's defeat is certain, and that these United States officials are soon to bite the dust, then you may look out for a

STAMPEDE IN THE NEGRO VOTE

from Grant to Greeley, in which fear, not gratitude, will be the moving cause.

There is plenty of white material, however, to overcome this race-vote, and to roll up a Conservative majority if it is brought out. I am assured that it will be. And yet a very large portion of this population are sluggish and slow to appreciate the value of an energetic effort, and others are liable to intimidation.

Judge Bond, the United States Circuit Judge, has established

A REIGN OF TERROR

in North Carolina. A more infamous partisan never disgraced the ermine of justice,—not even in the days of Jeffreys. Thousands of warrants have been issued for the apprehension of persons, to drag them to Raleigh, under a pretence of Ku-Kluxism, and in order to stand their trial before an unscrupulous Judge, hundreds of miles from their homes, families, and witnesses. And yet there are to-day, save these outrages, perfect order and peace in the whole length and breadth of the State of North Carolina. You travel on the trains, you go to the hotels, everywhere politics is talked, but discussions are very rare, and you never hear an angry or violent word pass between men. I have seen far more turbulence in the United States House of Representatives, in one single hour, than you can find to-day throughout the whole State of North Carolina. I doubt if a State in the Union can be found which presents such a spectacle of

GOOD ORDER AND RESPECT FOR LAW.

There is peace between the white and black races, and there would be a full and cordial sympathy between them but for the minions of Grant, whose interest depends on keeping up an estrangement. And yet, in this state of society, where even a canvass makes no change in the quiet currents of life, you have a United States Deputy Marshal flourishing in his pockets blank warrants of arrest for his political opponents, and the information coolly given to the menaced or arrested parties that they can buy themselves immunity and peace by supporting the Grant ticket. It cannot be disguised that this sort of intimidation is well calculated to have its effect. These people are down; many of the victims are very ignorant, and they are unaware of the change in Northern sentiment which is about to break up this relentless and

INFERNAL SYSTEM OF TYRANNY.

In addition to this abuse of the Judiciary power of the Government, it is notorious that large sums of money were raised by the Administration in order to carry this election. Much the largest portion of these funds will be quietly pocketed by the agents of the Grant party, and will only help to swell the pockets of the carpet-baggers; but the balance, if used, must produce some effect. The army of Federal office-holders—the patronage of the enormous and corrupt Judiciary expenditure, swollen from $15,000 in former years to over $200,000, in order to carry this election—are, of course, a power not to be disregarded.

Despite these odds, the Conservative leaders are

VERY SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

The letters which come into Raleigh from all parts of the State speak very hopefully. On the train from Weldon to Raleigh, I heard of four changes to Greeley in Granville County alone, of men who had been Republican members of the Legislature; and nearly all of the changes I hear of are in favor of the Conservatives. If these defections are not counterbalanced by secret and unexpected defections to be produced by the Grant corruption fund, the Conservatives will easily carry the State. I find it generally conceded that

GREELEY IS MUCH STRONGER

than the Conservative ticket, whether for Governor or Congress. I think it safe to say that there are fully 5,000 or more men in North Carolina who will vote the Administration ticket in August who would vote for Greeley on the same day if they had opportunity to do so. Thus it is certain that, if the Conservatives carry North Carolina by 5,000 in August, Greeley will get from 15,000 to 20,000 majority in November; and even if the Conservatives should lose the State in August, Greeley has a fair chance for securing it in November, and an almost certain one if Pennsylvania and Indiana shall go for the Liberals in October next.

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

The Conservative candidate for Governor is the Hon. Augustus Merriman, of Buncombe County, in the extreme western part of the State. Mr. Merriman is a prominent lawyer, has been a State Judge of high repute, and is one of the very ablest men in the State. He is about 42 years of age, and has a fine presence, and is possessed of vigorous health, which has carried him safely through a long and arduous canvass. He has been east, and is now making his second trip to the west. His speeches are dignified and argumentative. He is a popular man, but, as I said before, not so strong as Greeley. His opponent, the Hon. Tod R. Caldwell, is about 54 years of age, and also lives in the west. He was a lawyer and a large slaveholder prior to the War, favored the Secession movement in April, 1861, and made a speech in favor of raising troops for the Confederacy, but snuffed the battle, like the war-horse, "afar off." He is a man, I am told, of convenient public morals, and joined the Radical party some years ago. As Lieutenant Governor, he succeeded to the Governor's office when Holden was impeached, a year or two since. The Conservatives have, however, in getting him only swopped the devil for a witch. His leading impulses are ambition and lucre. He sustained Kirk and Bergen in their atrocities; and is an extreme partisan, with violent prejudices, and is by no means destitute of the ability which enables a man to get along in a canvass.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

There are eight members of Congress to be elected from North Carolina. The First District lies in the northeastern part of the State, and is closely contested by Cobb, Radical and present incumbent, and Carter, an ex Confederate Colonel, and one of the ablest men in Eastern North Carolina. The district is close, with the chances in favor of Carter. Cobb is one of the "scallawag" class who are thrown to the surface by the results of the War and the general upheaval.

In the Second District, there is an enormous negro majority, and there one Charles R. Thomas, Radical and Grantite, one of Holden's Judges, is opposed by W. H. Kitchen, of Halifax, a new man in politics, but a good electioneerer. The most, however, he can do, is to diminish Thomas' majority.

The Third or Wilmington District is hotly contested by Colonel A. M. Waddell, Conservative and present M. C., and Neil McKay, Grantite, who, from being an intense Fire-Eater, now tell the negroes that, if the election goes right, there will be no parlor and no "Kitchen." Both sides claim this district, and the result is in some doubt.

The Fourth District embraces Wake County and the City of Raleigh. The candidates are the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Conservative and M. C., and Major William A. Smith, Radical, commonly called "Blow Your Horn Billy." I had supposed that this strange application referred to some qualities of vanity and egotism in Mr. Smith, but I am told that it grows out of his hunting, with horn and dogs, the Confederate deserters during the war. This patriot is now excessively loyal. The district is hotly contested, but Rogers' chances are said to be the best.

In the Fifth District, there is a close contest between the Hon. James M. Leach, present member, and Judge Thomas Settle, who presided over the Philadelphia Convention. Settle was a Secessionist, and has turned Radical since the war, for which he was rewarded by Grant with an office as Minister to Peru. The Administration desired him to be the candidate for Governor, and, as he failed to get the nomination, Boutwell comes down to help him to Congress, by making speeches in his district. The district is close, but Leach tells me that he will be elected, and he is a pretty shrewd calculator. Settle is, however, a popular man, and may slip in. He is much stronger than Grant, but has a tough antagonist to deal with in Mr. Leach.

In the Sixth District, Thomas Ashe, Conservative, and a gentleman of high character, is opposed by O. H. Dockery, who was sent to Congress in 1868 from a district in Eastern North Carolina. Ashe's election is entirely safe.

In the Seventh District, William M. Robbins, Democrat, will beat D. M. Furches, of Iredell County, without difficulty.

The Eighth is the Mountain District, and is largely Conservative. General Robert Vance, of Buncombe County, brother to the Hon. Z. B. Vance, is the Conservative candidate. He is a very popular man, and will easily defeat his opponent, W. G. Chandler, who is an obscure country lawyer and ex-member of the Legislature, but who, to do him justice, did not participate in the railroad swindles of his party associates.

THE CANVASS

has been going on for weeks and months. Governor Vance has made a very remarkable set of stump speeches, and if the next Legislature be Conservative, will certainly be sent to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. John Pool. He is an immense favorite in North Carolina, and has made a very effective and industrious canvass. General Ransom, General Clingman, Waddle, Leach, and Carter have also made an effective campaign, and the whole State is now stirred up. The Grant men have also made unusual efforts, and boast [illegible] they have better speakers and better candidates than they ever had before.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

I was not present at the Wilson gathering, when Vance and Senator Stockton spoke, but it must have been a very spirited affair. I was in time to see the mass-meeting at Raleigh, where Senator Tipton and ex-Senator Doolittle addressed the people with admirable speeches. Mr. Doolittle was in excellent voice, [illegible] made one of his happiest efforts, [illegible] was cheered and applauded to [illegible]. But the audiences at the North Carolina meetings are not very large. The Raleigh meeting to hear Doolittle and Tipton could hardly have numbered over 1,500 persons.

AS FOR MR. BOUTWELL,

I really felt sorry for him when he came, with all the prestige of the Treasury Department and the handling of millions,—he, one of Andrew Johnson's impeachers,—to speak on yesterday at Greensboro. The Secretary had carefully prepared his speech for weeks past; he had it printed and in type at New York and here. The meeting had been largely advertised in advance in the North Carolina press and all over the country. It took place in an oak-grove just on the edge of this prosperous town. The affair began at half past 2 p. m., and the speech lasted about two and a half hours. Mr. Boutwell must have felt mortified when he looked down on his audience. It did not number 400 persons, all told, white and black, big and little. Of these, there were about 150 blacks, not one of whom had a ray of intelligence upon his countenance. Of the 250 whites, nearly every respectable man was a Conservative, attracted there by curiosity, upon whom Mr. Boutwell produced no impression. The speech was delivered in good voice and with much earnestness of manner, but was, on the whole, a failure. For intelligent men, the argument was much too thin, and yet the rhetoric was too high for a common crowd. The figures fell flat in a bankrupt State and population; the claim of official purity was answered by the fact that two out of the three Internal Revenue Collectors at Greensboro have turned out defaulters, and the strong protest against Mr. Greeley's noble proposition to shake hands and be friends was just one of those follies which it takes an extreme man to commit. There was a mixture of condescending superiority, and menace in the speech, which readily explains the fact that most of it was listened to with a dead silence very different from the usually enthusiastic manner of a Southern audience. The speech was well replied to by Senator Tipton and Mr. Doolittle at night in front of the Bow House, where a much larger and more influential audience was assembled.

On the whole, I doubt if the advent of Boutwell, Delano, and Wilson, all combined, will

GAIN A HUNDRED ADDITIONAL VOTES

for the Grant party in North Carolina. They will make no converts, and, by the fact of their official position, will only serve to arouse additional effort and spirit on the part of the opposition. The use of money and the screws of the Federal Judiciary, are much more effective methods than the platitudes of Grant's Secretaries; but I doubt if even they will avert a defeat for the Administration on the first of August next.

L. Q. W.

CINCINNATI.

Some Facts in Regard to the Grand Exposition.

How the Fountain Has Been Spoiled—Water-Works Troubles.

Loutze's "Defeat of Braddock."

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July [illegible].

Implacable Democrats are but few in numbers. The only one of any prominence is Edgar M. Johnson, more noted for legal than his political ability. The proposed Louisville Convention is looked upon with contempt and disgust. Over in Kentucky, where there is a fine crop of great men of the Democratic persuasion, there is no Democrat who has not accepted the action of the Baltimore Convention. It is conceded that the masses demand Greeley, and that to follow Blanton Duncan is political death.

THE EXPOSITION,

this year, will eclipse its two predecessors. It paid its expenses last year, fully. This year, a guarantee fund of $150,000 has been raised. The old, unsightly brick building, which occupied part of the lot, has been torn down, and a substantial frame building will take its place. Besides occupying all of the Orphan Asylum lot, the Commissioners have erected a substantial fire-proof Art Hall in Washington Park, opposite. This building, constructed rather roughly, of brick, with a slate roof, is 160 feet by 62 feet in dimensions. It is composed of a central hall, long and high, with two shorter side halls. The walls of the halls will be painted a subdued brown; of the [illegible], a Cleveland stone color. I suppose this is done under the direction of competent men, for the foreman of the work complained that "The artists were mighty particular." These halls are to be lighted from above, by means of skylights of clouded glass, and ventilated—the L[illegible] knows how! The foreman did not. To be sure, there are some small holes under the eaves, and a few medium-sized doors, but the latter are ill-placed. The day I visited the work, the air of the rooms was oppressive, although the weather was not at all extreme. But then, speaking generally, what does an artist, or an architect, either, know of ventilation? But the rooms will be more pleasant when the walls are dry. A fine ornamental bridge will connect the Hall with the main building, spanning the street with a sufficient elevation.

The space in these buildings will amount to seven acres, but already fears are entertained that this will not be enough, and space is being economized. Requests for room pour in, and all the Committee are busy. This is largely owing, I think, to the fact that the departments of Textile Fabrics and of Horticulture are greatly enlarged, while the space covered by Art Hall is counted in the seven acres. Cincinnati has always desired a second Textile Fabric Exposition, and means to have it in connection with the third Grand Exposition. A great deal more space will be occupied by this department than before.

THE FOUNTAIN.

This other pride of Cincinnati has been spoiled in its most pleasing feature. The gentle rain which used to drop gracefully from the hand of the Genius which surmounts the Fountain, has been changed to a [illegible] sort of pour, more resembling the ungraceful cascades which fall from the curtain spouts of unfinished buildings. The stream once fell, when the air was still, with a "pleasant murmur of rain" into the basin below, and, when swayed by the wind, threw the spray over the lower basin, over the flags beyond, with many a detached bit of rainbow glancing in the mist. Now, it falls heavily on either side, upon the sheet water-leaves on which the Genius stands. All this is the work of that [illegible] of the housekeepers—a plumber. It is known that the Ohio River water, in some seasons, is a medium for the conveyance of a choice article of yellow clay to the stomach of Cincinnatians. They do not object very strongly to it, and, therefore, in the beneficence of our City Fathers, they are treated to an unlimited quantities of it at times. But, whatever may be the capacity of Cincinnati gullets for passing this mud, the Genius of Water found it disgusting, and stopped the fine pores in her hands through which the water issued. The plumber was called upon to fix the hands, and he reamed out the holes in order to pass the mud. The mud passes freely now, but the Fountain is half-spoiled. A new pair of hands will soon arrive, and the lucky Genius will be endowed hereafter with an extra pair of hands besides the spoiled ones. The latter can be used when the Ohio becomes like the broth of the Witches in Macbeth,—"thick and slab." But the Fountain has lost its chief charm for the present.

THE WATER-WORKS

are suggested by the Fountain. If the latter is the pride of Cincinnati, the former is its disgrace. The great city, with a population of about 250,000 souls, depends for its water-supply upon a little reservoir of less than 6,000,000 gallons capacity. It is estimated that, on some days, as much as 25,000,000 gallons of water are used. The consequence of the breakage of one of the engines, or of a giving way of the reservoir walls, may be imagined. Cincinnati may be left at any time without water. To be sure, we have the Shields' engine, at once the pride and despair of our mechanics. But, as this rarely is in working order oftener than two days in the course of any month, it is not to be relied on. When it can be induced to work, it will deliver [illegible] gallons per day. But the remaining engines must be kept constantly at work, and, even then, they cannot [illegible] the water up to its proper level.

Meanwhile, the authorities are leisurely building a new reservoir in Eden Park, which is to be amply sufficient to supply the city. They have been building this reservoir for years. [illegible]

LEUTZE'S "DEFEAT OF BRADDOCK."

This fine work of art, rescued from oblivion in which it was hidden, is attracting great attention. It is undoubtedly [illegible]. Mr. Mosler discovered it at the residence of a gentleman living in Kentucky, not far from Covington, where it had lain for years, unknown even to artists. It is doubtful that it had ever attracted notice before. Connoisseurs say that it is in Leutze's best style. The picture represents the moment when the British turn for flight. The main part of the army is still contending with the unseen enemy, the smoke of whose rifles puffs forth from every part of the deeply-wooded hill, where but one Indian can be seen, far up the hill. He surveys the scene with the air of a conqueror. The French forces are forming in the depths of a ravine, half-hidden by the smoke which floats lazily among the trees. Young Washington, on the right, is directing the fire of a gun which he has ordered to a knoll which commands the hill, while to the left the British officer is vainly endeavoring to rally back the fugitives. The painting presents some admirable atmospheric effects. And, if your correspondent may venture an opinion, the background—a view of the [illegible]—is crude and rather lacking in aerial perspective. But, as the interest is fully concentrated on the action in the foreground and middle distance, this defect is hardly noticed on the first view. Mr. Mosler deserves the thanks of all art-lovers for his pains in bringing this work of art to the notice of the public.

—The adage "Where there's a will there's a way," is illustrated in a Western [illegible] where the swains are so retiring that the young women can only get them (the [illegible]) to squeeze them (the young women) by persuading the former to lay bets on their weight, and ascertain the same by [illegible] them.

EASTMAN

PARIS.

THE EXPOSITION.

ADDITIONAL TOPICS.

IN REGARD TO THE EXPOSITION.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

CINCINNATI.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

West Side.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Teams.

Mechanics.

Manufacturers.

Salesmen.

Professions, Teachers &c.

Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FINANCIAL.

BOARD WANTED.

DIVORCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSTRUCTION.

Who wears, very expert in the use of the needle, and who will be pleased to learn that the Queen has recently removed to this place, and is now living at the old residence of Mr. Christian Gerhardt, on Vernon street, where she will be pleased to see her friends and the general fair of the country, two buried in the rear of the Christian Church, and the remainder in the cemetery on the hill. The middle aged man, who was found in the middle of the road, with a broken leg, and who was taken to the hospital, is doing well, and will soon be able to walk about. He is a stranger in this city, and has no friends here. He is a native of Germany, and has been in this country for about two years. He is a carpenter by trade, and has been working at his trade in this city for some time. He is a single man, and has no family. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is a regular attendant at the services. He is a man of good character, and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a man of few words, but is a good listener. He is a man of few words, but is a good listener. He is a man of few words, but is a good listener.

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN CAPTIVITY.

Kidnapped at Detroit and Carried to Turkey and Married to a Turk.

From the Akron (O.) Beacon.

In the year 1812 Mrs. Carmen, a widow lady, resided in the city of Detroit, Michigan, and had with her a little daughter Mary, a girl of seven years of age. On the way to school she was kidnapped by the Indians, who were then in the employ of the British, and finally gave up all hope of her recovery.

When she was taken by the Indians she was handed over to a British officer, who, with his wife, had no children, and they adopted her as their own. She had her father's name changed, and was removed to Montreal, where tenants soon learned at the table beside her adopted father that she was a captive. Her father was a Roman Catholic, and she was compelled to adopt his religion, after which Mary she was known as Miss Carmen. Her father died when she was about fifteen years of age, and sold her property, and with it the Child of Harvest money, and sold her to Mr. Carmen, a gold miner, and with him she went to Turkey, where she remained for forty-one years, and which at once deprived her of her husband and children.

From Montreal to Turkey is a place called the Black Hills, which her fall was the scene of a terrible massacre. Mrs. Carmen at the time was with the Digger Indians, having two children. Mrs. Carmen, with her two children, and a number of others, were taken prisoners, and finally gave up all hope of her recovery.

When she was taken by the Indians she was handed over to a British officer, who, with his wife, had no children, and they adopted her as their own. She had her father's name changed, and was removed to Montreal, where tenants soon learned at the table beside her adopted father that she was a captive. Her father was a Roman Catholic, and she was compelled to adopt his religion, after which Mary she was known as Miss Carmen. Her father died when she was about fifteen years of age, and sold her property, and with it the Child of Harvest money, and sold her to Mr. Carmen, a gold miner, and with him she went to Turkey, where she remained for forty-one years, and which at once deprived her of her husband and children.

From Montreal to Turkey is a place called the Black Hills, which her fall was the scene of a terrible massacre. Mrs. Carmen at the time was with the Digger Indians, having two children. Mrs. Carmen, with her two children, and a number of others, were taken prisoners, and finally gave up all hope of her recovery.

From San Francisco, in company with Mrs. Carmen, she went to Akron, Ohio, where she remained for a few months, and then went to St. Joseph, Mo., from which place she went to her journey to Canada.

About ten years ago, her father, heard of her whereabouts, and immediately commenced a correspondence with parties in the West to see if he could find her. He was successful in finding her, and after 41 years wandering among strangers, she was restored to her parents. After long, tedious years of waiting, she was restored to her parents. After long, tedious years of waiting, she was restored to her parents. After long, tedious years of waiting, she was restored to her parents.

Yesterday she reached Akron, and her mother, who is now 70 years of age, was overcome with joy at the sight of her long lost daughter. The meeting was a very touching one, and the old lady was very much affected. She has been living with her daughter, Mrs. Carmen, and her husband, who is a very wealthy man, and has been very kind to her. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Carmen, and her husband, who is a very wealthy man, and has been very kind to her. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Carmen, and her husband, who is a very wealthy man, and has been very kind to her.

Bloody Tragedy at Logan, Iowa.

One of the most shocking tragedies that we have lately heard of occurred at Logan, Iowa, on Saturday last. A man named Reed, under a fatal delusion of the mind, killed his wife and child, and then committed suicide. The particulars of the affair have been given in the papers of that city, but we have not seen them. The Romans

GREELEY AND BROWN.

The Liberal Movement in the Garden City.

Opening of the Campaign Under Favorable Auspices.

Meetings in the Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Wards.

Addresses by Republican and Democratic Speakers.

A regular weekly meeting of the Ninth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club was held yesterday evening, at the northeast corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, Mr. Sendelbacher in the chair. The attendance was very large and enthusiastic.

The first speaker was Mr. Mahler, who hardly saw the necessity for any such meeting, in view of the general enthusiasm in the country. Still it was pleasant to meet and rejoice over the certain election of Greeley and Koerner. It was plain to him that here and elsewhere there was a grand popular uprising, which would sweep from power the present corrupt rings. He also favored the overthrow of the rotten Southern Governments, which was one of the objects of Schurz, Trumbull, and others. He himself was an old Democrat, but he laughed when people wondered that he should support a man like Greeley, who had abused his associates. In the present crisis, he asked nothing concerning the past, but was willing to join with all to save the Republic. The Grant men would not give up old issues, for they were all they had. An old soldier himself, he did not want to revive the memories of the past, but to be at peace with the Southern people. He then forcibly referred to many of the corrupt practices of the present Administration, and to the object for which the Ku-Klux bill was passed. The chief men of the Republican party had left it, and were willing to unite with any one to redeem the Government, and to elect a good and honest President. He closed by expressing the hope that they would work for the ticket.

The next speaker was Mr. D. B. Egan, who spoke briefly to show how far centralization or the one man power had gone, and how necessary it was to check it. He was also in favor of a thorough reconciliation with the South, and the removal of all dead issues. Illinois was not in the same unfortunate position as the Southern States, but it would not do to look on outrages indifferently, for all had a common interest in the welfare of all. He criticized the course of General Grant, and appealed to them to elect Mr. Greeley, who was honest and able, and known to be so. It was the duty of them all to meet the new issue which had come up, now slavery was out of the way, and so to act as to advance the best interests of the country. He, though a Democrat, had no objection to voting for Greeley, since he would be a better President than Grant, and restore peace and quiet to the South, and the whole country.

Mr. Dietsch then spoke in English, and afterwards in German. He had fought for freedom in 1848, and took part as gladly in the present struggle as in that. He could not support Grant, who, for four years, had been in the family way, but could bring forth only cousins and brothers-in-law. He had tried to bring forth the San Domingo business, but he had proved but a poor midwife. Papers were supporting Grant, but they were bought, and what they said was not to be trusted. The German press was trying to prove that Henry Wilson was not a Know Nothing, but he read from his speeches to show that he was, and that in his opinion all the Germans cared for was sauer-kraut, lager, potatoes, and buttermilk, or what pigs live on in America. How could they go for such a man?

The meeting then adjourned, after a few remarks from Mr. Weber.

FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats who live in the west end of the Fifth Ward, was held at the corner of Twenty-ninth and State streets last evening. There were a large number of persons present. William McKinley was elected temporary Chairman, and returned his thanks for the honor. They had met, he said, to organize a Greeley and Brown Club. The political affairs of the country never presented a more lamentable aspect than at the present time. The war had divided the country into two sections, strong prejudices existed between the peoples, and it was the duty of the Government to close up the breach and restore harmony. The present Administration had widened the chasm and engendered the hostility of every liberty-loving citizen. Incompetent and unworthy men had been appointed to office, simply because they were friends or relatives of the President; and so loosely was the Treasury Department conducted, that about one fourth of the revenue collected was stolen by the officials. These abuses should be corrected, and now was the accepted time; unless eradicated, corruption would destroy the country. [illegible] per cent of the Republican party were already identified with the Liberals, and over one-half of them were on the anxious seat and would come over. Such an expose as Senator Schurz made the other day in St. Louis would bring thousands to their ranks. By united effort nepotism would be killed, dishonest men would be driven from office, and the noblest work of God—an honest man—placed in the Presidential chair.

Mr. Wm. F. Camp was elected Temporary Secretary.

On motion, the temporary officers were declared to be the permanent officers of the Club.

The following Committees were then appointed:

Constitution and By-Laws—John Graham, George Hanteling, J. J. Whitehouse, T. A. Moran, D. C. Chappel.

Finance—Thomas Nason, Frank Riedle, Richard Case, George Carney, General R. W. Smith.

Executive Committee—Eli Smith, Moore Conger, Fred. Waite, John W. Horton, J. L. Otis.

The Finance Committee were authorized to select one of their number to act as Treasurer of the Club.

Captain Connett was called for, and made a few remarks. He said that in his ward—the Twelfth—one-half of the Republican voters had already practically declared for Greeley. He had always been a Democrat, but after the Cincinnati Convention he made up his mind for one not to look for last year's birds' nests—to advance his way and greet liberal-minded Republicans and extend to them the right hand of fellowship. Grantites had said to him, "How do you know Grant is to be beaten?" His reply was that he had witnessed twelve Democratic threshings, and he knew the premonitory signs. Greeley campaign-fires were burning all over the country, and his election was a surety. Every one of Grant's workers was paid by the month, and when the salaries stopped in November, there would be a scattering. The "fence men" were coming over to the Liberals, and supported Greeley, who, being a self-made man, would never be deserted by the American people.

T. A. Moran was the next speaker. He compared the characters of Grant and Greeley from their youth up, speaking of Greeley's ability in conducting the New York *Tribune*, which shaped the policy of the country to a great extent, and of Grant's business life as a remarkable failure, he having been nothing but a ragged tanner until a combination of fortuitous circumstances placed him at the head of the army. Since elected President he had shown in the most masterly way that he was incapable of being better than a tanner.

After speeches by Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Lewis, the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH WARD.

An enthusiastic and well attended meeting of Liberal Republicans of the Fourth Ward was held last evening at No. 830 State street, J. R. Thomas in the chair.

The first speaker was Captain Connett. He commenced by advising all his Democratic Greeley friends to abandon their party, and burn their bridges behind them. [Applause.] He would not take back a word that he had uttered for the past 30 years, nor would he advise his Republican friends to do anything different. He reviewed the administration of General Grant, who commenced his administration with a blunder in the appointment of A. T. Stewart. He was a taking President, and had taken everything offered, from a cottage by the sea to a bull pup with the charges paid. [Applause.] This was the man who endeavored to extend the suspension of the *habeas corpus* till after his election. An effort that had been defeated by the Liberal Republicans in Congress. It was urged that Greeley had abused the Democratic party. So he had, but the speaker would rather vote for an out and out enemy than such reptiles as Logan, who crawled from one party to the other, and by the by these reptiles were in the Democratic party when Greeley abused it. Had Lincoln lived, the condition of the South would be utterly different to its present. What was it now? Carpet-baggers and negroes were ruling white men. In the words of General Jackson, let them work with their shoulders to the wheel, pray to God for success, and push forward the column.

On motion, the following Committee on Permanent Organization was offered: J. H. McAvoy, General Hermann Lieb, General J. F. Brown, Colonel W. O. Hoffmann, and J. R. Thomas.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

TENTH WARD TO-NIGHT.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward are requested to meet at the Arbeiter Halle (Globe Theatre), for the purpose of organizing for the campaign against military despotism, railroads, National banks, monopolies of all kinds, and against the tyranny of Grant's office-holders. Come one, come all. This evening at 8 o'clock.

F. SCHWERCHOW,
FRANZ HOHEN,
O. OBERNSTOFF,
CARL DOHLGRIN,
JOS. LEIGHT.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Inaugural Game of the New Active Base Ball Club—They Defeat a Picked Nine by a Score of 20 to 3—The University Boat Race.

A game for the occasion was made up at Green's Garden, corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets, yesterday afternoon. The Lone Stars of New Orleans and the Riversides of Evansville, Ind., were announced to play, the understanding being that, if the latter failed to come to time, the Actives of Chicago were to give the Stars a game. The Riversides were not on hand, though the Actives were, but the Lone Stars, owing to some misunderstanding, did not appear in a body, only a few of them straggling in. A picked nine of Lone Stars and Actives was made up to play against the Actives, and a very fair game was the result. It was the first public appearance of the Actives since their reorganization. They have a new and neat uniform, and, what is better, they play ball excellently. Their pitcher, Sawyer, is an excellent player in his position. He will be remembered as the pitcher for the Actives of Clinton, Iowa, in the game that they beat the White Stockings last year. The whole nine is a strong one, and may be expected to show us some good play before the season is over. They beat the picked nine with the greatest of ease, repeatedly whitewashing them in one, two, three order. The Actives and Lone Stars play to-morrow afternoon at the same place. They are equally matched, and a close and interesting game may be looked for. Below is

THE SCORE.

ACTIVES.	O.	R.	B.	T.	FIELD.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Barstow, l. f.	3	1	1	1	Myers, c.	3	0	1	1
Brannock, 2 b.	4	2	0	0	Duffy, s. s.	3	0	1	1
W. Foley, c.	3	3	1	1	Reid, 3 b.	3	0	0	0
T. Foley, 3 b.	1	4	3	5	Waterman, 1 b.	2	0	1	1
Edwards, c. f.	1	2	2	2	Oberlaander, l. f.	3	1	0	0
Dean, r. f.	4	1	2	2	Gallager, r. f.	3	1	0	0
Seager, s. s.	1	4	2	4	Lauer, p.	3	0	0	0
Lapham, 1 b.	4	1	2	2	Bredburgh, c. f.	3	0	1	1
Sawyer, p.	1	2	0	0	Benton, 2 b.	0	1	0	0
Total	21	20	13	17	Total	21	3	4	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Actives	0	3	5	2	0	1	1	—20
Field	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Runs Earned—Actives, 3; Field, 0.
Umpire—Davie Alston.
Time of Game—One hour and a half.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The University race took place at noon and was one of the finest ever rowed. Harvard led until the last half mile, when Amherst made a magnificent spurt and crossed the line one and one half boat lengths ahead. Harvard was second, Amherst Agricultural third, Bowdoin fourth, Williams fifth, and Yale sixth. The results were wholly unexpected, the favorites being beaten in both races. Amherst followed Middleton closely in the freshman race.

THE CHICAGO LAW COURTS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Among the new suits commenced in this court, including several proceedings for divorce, especially one of William against Sarah A. Clay, by a solicitor, who pretends, by his advertisements, to be able to control the publication of law proceedings in Cook County, was a proceeding for divorce by Maria Giesler against Casper Geisler. The complainant states that subsequent to her marriage her husband became addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor to that extent that he became insane, whereupon he was sent to a lunatic asylum. She prays that a guardian *ad litem* be appointed for him to answer. The marriage dates back to March, 1869.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Jesse Spaulding against Charles M. Lindgreen, the demand being for $2,500.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The will of Richard Bellinger was proven and letters testamentary issued to William Pengree, under bond of $18,000.

And the will of John Freke was proved and Eberhard Stuetzel was appointed to execute it under bond of $5,600.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

An action on the case was commenced by Gaylord D. Beebe against John McDermott, the damages being laid at $20,000.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

City Hall Plans.

A joint meeting of the Board of Public Works and the Building Committees of the County Commissioners and Common Council was held at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon. The contract that had been drawn up by the City and County Attorneys in regard to the joint occupancy of the city and county of the building to be erected in the Court House Square, was taken up. It was suggested that the expenses of building be borne jointly, but that the management of the two portions be separate. The prepared contract was rescinded, and the attorneys were instructed to prepare another embodying the suggestion and some other little matters pertaining to occupancy. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Everything.

There will be an entertainment consisting of select readings and solo singing, at the North Side Tabernacle, Moody's Mission, to-night. Seats free to all.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, awarded the contract for printing the annual report, one thousand copies, to the *Evening Post* Printing Company for $865.40.

—A Cincinnati paper says that Billy Manning, after having been terribly defeated in his assaults upon the flowing bowl, has applied for a situation in the Louisville Fire Department. William, it seems, is bound to be on the end of a hose if not on the end of a minstrel company.

—A gentleman who rode past the corner of Twenty fifth and State streets, between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, reports that he saw a child fall from the second story window of a house and injure itself so seriously that it could not live. The police in that district know nothing of the accident.

—Professor W. D. F. Lummis, formerly connected with the Carroll College and Young Ladies' Seminary, in Wisconsin, where he achieved a deservedly eminent reputation, is now in this city, where he proposes, if sufficient encouragement be met with, to establish a private classical school of the highest character.

—Ex-Collector James E. McLean, who has charge of the United States Depository, was authorized, yesterday, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to balance his fire loss [illegible] millions and half of currency having been [illegible] in the Custom House. This was done [illegible] immediately preceding the adjournment, with a bill passed by Congress.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday granted building permits to the following named parties: David Milne, [illegible] story brick, 20x50 feet, on West Lake street; [illegible] Jones, two-story brick, 20x60 feet, [illegible] Lake street; Patrick T. Hogan, two-story brick, 24x42 feet, No. 509 North LaSalle street; [illegible] Barbain, one-story brick, 24x40, No. 402 [illegible] Dearborn street.

—A gentleman named James R. Smith, residing at No. 14 Throop street, left home last Tuesday week, stating that he was going to St. Charles, Kane County, to look after a stone quarry in which he was interested. He has not reappeared in the city since that time, and his acquaintances in St. Charles know nothing of his whereabouts. There is no reason why he should absent himself from his home.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 22d inst., referring to the performance of Miss Annie Goodall in the French Band concerts, says that her singing and dramatic action in the "Marseillaise" is so tremendously exciting that one felt like girding a very long sword upon his thigh and going over the Rhine and slaying a thousand or so of Dutchmen, or like taking a can of petroleum and going and burning a station house.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Young, optician, under the Sherman House, every half-hour: At 7:30 a. m., 69 degrees; 8 a. m., 70; 8:30 a. m., 70; 9 a. m., 72; 9:30 a. m., 73; 10 a. m., 74; 10:30 a. m., 74; 11 a. m., 74; 11:30 a. m., 75; 12 m., 75; 12:30 p. m., 75; 1 p. m., 75; 1:30 p. m., 75; 2 p. m., 75; 2:30 p. m., 84; 3 p. m., 75; 3:30 p. m., 73; 4 p. m., 73; 4:30 p. m., 73; 5 p. m., 73; 5:30 p. m., 72; 6 p. m., 72—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 88 degrees in the sun.

—Mr. David L. McIntosh, formerly employed in the office of THE TRIBUNE as proof-reader, died suddenly at his residence, corner of Van Buren and Green streets, yesterday. He arose in the morning apparently in perfect health, and, while shaving himself in his bedchamber, fell down and expired. The cause of his death is supposed to have been apoplexy, to which disease, it is said, he was subject. Coroner Stephens had received no notification of this sad affair at a late hour last night.

—Collector Judd has not yet forwarded to Washington his bond as United States Depository, which must be done before he can take possession of the public moneys of the Northwest, to be placed in his charge as Depository. In the meantime, ex-Collector McLean continues to act as Depository, without compensation or remuneration. Mr. Judd receives all the salary, and McLean does the work and shoulders the responsibility, which is exceedingly rough on McLean.

—At 11 o'clock last night Officers Simmons and Laughlin, while traveling their beats in citizens dress, discovered a party of two men and two boys in the act of breaking into the saloon and cigar store of Romanes & Schnerb, No. 92 West Randolph street. The policemen succeeded in arresting a pair of them. They were locked up in the Madison Street Station, where they gave the names of James Healey and William Bulger. The two that escaped carried off a box of cigars worth about $8.

—The Coroner held the following inquests yesterday: At the County Hospital, on the body of E. W. Fuller, the bricklayer who was killed on Tuesday afternoon by falling from the fourth story of Wheeler's building, on Lake street, between LaSalle and Clark streets; verdict, accidental death. At the Morgue, on the body of Richard Connors, who was found yesterday morning lying on the sidewalk, in front of No. 224 Archer avenue, and died shortly afterwards. A *post mortem* examination was made by three prominent physicians upon whose evidence the Jury rendered a verdict of death from uræmic poisoning, caused by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors.

—An unknown man, apparently a German, about 28 years of age, committed suicide last evening by drowning himself in the North Branch, near Division street bridge. About 7 o'clock he was observed running at full speed from the dockless bank on board the schooner William Jones. Climbing the taffrail on the starboard side of the vessel, he jumped into the river and sank before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered shortly afterward and brought ashore, where the pockets of his clothing were searched for papers that would lead to his identification. Nothing of that description could be found. However, and the remains were removed to the Morgue by a police officer. The coroner will inquire into the matter to-day.

The Holly Tree Coffee House.

We take pleasure in inviting attention to the Holly Tree Coffee Rooms, corner of Market and Washington streets, which will be opened for the first time at dinner to-day. One can secure at this place in addition to good fare, cleanliness and prompt attention. This can be guaranteed. By all means given the a call.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

War Department Weather Prognostic.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Clearing weather to-night on the lower lakes, and thence to Virginia, and northeasterly over the Middle and Eastern States, with northerly to westerly winds, veering to the southerly, on Thursday, and temporary moderate temperature. Southerly winds in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, extending northward to the Ohio Valley, with partly cloudy weather. The low barometer at the Northwest will move eastward, with southerly to eastwardly winds, with threatening weather and rain storms in the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and on the lakes, by Thursday.

The Barnard Trial.

SARATOGA, July 24.—In the Barnard trial, Charles Robinson testified: He was Receiver in the case of Fisk against Heath & Raphael; borrowed $3,000 of Gould; paid it to Barnard; Barnard applied to witness for a loan, they being old friends; witness didn't think, though, that Barnard knew he borrowed of Gould, or that Gould knew the money was to be given to Barnard. The counsel announced that their case, so far as the Erie cases were concerned, was closed. The counsel for Barnard objected to the charge specifying that Barnard used ungentlemanly language in reference to certain gentlemen, but the objection was overruled. Adjourned.

—The *Woman's Journal*, after announcing that a negro had been elected a Bishop of the Methodist Church, vehemently asks, "Why not a woman?" We should say because the Scripture states that a Bishop ought to be the husband of one wife.

WASHINGTON.

Grant and Boutwell at Loggerheads Over the New Revenue Regulations.

List of Bids for Stone for the Chicago Custom House.

Spotted Tail and His Braves Have an Audience with the President.

Internal Revenue Supervisors Retained.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OFF AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The President returned to Long Branch to-night, accompanied by General Porter, Secretary Boutwell, and Secretary Fish. The latter returns to his pleasures on the Hudson, and Mr. Boutwell goes to his home at Groton, and for the next several weeks the same monotony will centre about the capital as has existed in previous years under the same Administration. Irresponsible subordinates will be expected to perform the work their chiefs are paid for doing, and the high officers who care to follow the example of the President will be allowed to do so.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER

learning that the President would be here to-day, came over from New York last night and was recognized to-day, and is now enabled to begin his duties.

SPOTTED TAIL'S VISIT.

The President also received Spotted Tail, who, in obedience to instructions from his keepers, assured the President that he hoped he would be re-elected, as he had done well by the Indians. The manner of putting words into the mouths of Indians by reckless interpreters, on great occasions, has been severely commented on by those familiar with the Indian tongue, and interpreters have been known to boast of the manner in which they misreported conversations. An undoubted case of this kind is the present one, and so it is generally regarded [illegible] spoke of here to-night.

THE NEW REVENUE L[illegible]

It is reported that the President and Secretary Boutwell, during the consideration of the question as to what Supervisors should be retained, had a discussion which was both long and acrid. The President desired to retain for the Missouri and Arkansas District an old personal friend, General McDonald. Secretary Boutwell desired to retain Dr. Presbury, of the Virginia District. Presbury was obnoxious to Senator Davis on account of the former insisting on conducting his office and making his own appointments, or at least refusing to make those demanded by the Senator, and Lewis wanted Presbury disposed of. Boutwell said it was a faithful officer and honest man, and his services were needed. The discussion, it is said, was resumed this morning. The result is that both Presbury and McDonald are dropped from the lists.

PROSCRIPTION.

It is represented here publicly, and by responsible persons, that the Board of Public Works have discharged workmen who were in favor of Greeley's election, and made it known that none but Grant men would be employed.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

The following is a schedule of proposals for concrete stone for the new Chicago Custom House, &c. opened at the Treasury Department yesterday:

Edward Walker, $4.95; W. J. Henry, $9.44; G. W. Trover, President of the I. E. Mont Stone Company, $2.65; E. Donoghue, $2.67; F. Bauer and D. Kilmore, $2.75, and John Mills, $4.24 per cubic yard. There were thirteen bids received for the stone required for the construction of the building. These bids are all made on a graduated scale, increasing with the different sizes of stone proposed to be furnished, and, therefore, cannot be presented in a condensed form. The computations necessary to determine which bidder is the lowest have not yet been completed.

CASEY'S CASE.

The President has again said, and authorized the remark to be made public, that he is willing to accept Collector Casey's resignation, and will do so as soon as the Louisiana delegation in Congress can select a successor. As Senator Kellogg is the most potent of the Louisiana delegation, and as Casey is his most pliant and submissive tool, it is not probable a successor will be selected very soon.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS STOPPED.

The Postmaster General to-day stopped the circulation of subscription lists in his department asking for money to aid Grant. The principal list was in the hands of Mr. McPhail, Special Mail Agent, and was liberally signed by the clerks of the department, it being headed, it is said, by Postmaster General Creswell for two hundred dollars. It is understood that this was done in consequence of a petition which has been privately circulating in the department complaining of the implied assessments, and protesting against the practice, and which was sent to the President of the Advisory Civil Service Board, George Wm. Curtis. It was suggested that if the practice was not stopped, the petition, with the list of names, would be given to the public. No order of this nature has been issued in the Interior Department, and it is not likely the assessments will stop before it is issued by somebody higher than the Secretary.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President discussed affairs concerning the Internal Revenue Supervisors with Secretary Boutwell, yesterday.

SUMNER.

Senator Sumner still insists that no one is authorized to speak for him at all.

THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant will not visit Niagara, but may sail down the St. Lawrence River.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The report that an award had been made by the Geneva Arbitrators, in the case of the Florida, is discredited at the Capital.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments: Samuel P. Jones, of Illinois, to be Pension Agent at Springfield, Ill., in place of William Jayne, suspended; James R. Proudfoot, of Wisconsin, Surveyor General for New Mexico; J. H. Van Dyche, of Minnesota, Receiver of Public Moneys at Alexandria, Minn.; H. Knowles, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Charles M. Clark, Postmaster at Ann Arbor, Mich., in place of Dean, suspended; M. D. Keyes, Postmaster at Convent, Ohio; C. E. Yost, Postmaster at Omaha, Neb.

The President has also made the following appointments of Indian Agents: W. F. Ensign, for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, in place of Jesse Armitage, suspended; L. S. Dyar, of Oregon, for the Indians of the Kalamath Agency; H. W. Bingham, of Minnesota, for the Sioux Indians, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota; G. W. Ingalls, of Illinois, for the Piute Indians in Southeast Nevada; H. Conner, of New York, for the Sioux Indians at the Grand River Agency, Dakota; A. J. Simmons, of Montana, for the Indians at the Milk River Agency, Montana; J. W. Daniels, of Minnesota, for the Indians of Red Cloud's Agency; H. W. Jones, of Kansas, for the Quahaws and other Indians in the Indian Territory; Richards, of Pennsylvania, for the Washitas and affiliated bands in the Indian Territory; Henry Brewer, of Pennsylvania, for the Seminoles in the Indian Territory; A. R. Hawbert, of Ohio, for the Sacs and Foxes in Iowa; W. D. Crothers, of Indiana, for the Maquis Pueblo Indians in Arizona; B. A. Wilburn, of New York, for the Papago Indians in Arizona; J. H. Stout, of the District of Columbia, for the Pinals and Maricopa Indians in Arizona; J. A. Tanner, of Delaware, for the Indians of Colorado River, Arizona; W. F. Hall, of the District of Columbia, for the Indians in New Mexico.

OBITUARY.

John Potts, Chief Clerk in the War Department, died, of dysentary, at his residence in this city, to-day, after a prolonged illness. The Secretary publishes the official order of death, and his office is draped in mourning.

SPOTTED TAIL & CO. HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Spotted Tail delegation of Indians had an interview with the President, this morning, at the Executive Mansion. They are accompanied by three Indian women and by General Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. D. R. Risley, their agent, and others. After the usual handshaking, Spotted Tail said he was a little tired now, but would have something to tell to his Great Father to-morrow. The President replied that they would not see him to-morrow as he was going away, but they could talk with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He understood Spotted Tail had something to say to him about the location of his Agency, and requested the interpreter to say that Red Cloud was permitted to change his agency location because at the former place there was little or no water in the summer season. He did not want to drive Spotted Tail away from the present location of his agency, but he thought it would be better to remove, as a considerable sum of money, $60,000, would be saved in transportation which would be expended for the benefit of Spotted Tail and his people. Spotted Tail said all the young Indians now present were good men, and they intended, to-day, to hold a council among themselves as to the change of location. The President replied: "Then let them tell the Commissioner the result." Agent Risley said to the President that when he went among those Indians he found them all peaceably disposed and desirous of maintaining friendly relations. Spotted Tail not only exerted his counsels to that end, but always tried to impress his people with the importance of obeying the President's orders. The President expressed his gratification with this report, adding, "We will do what we can for their benefit." Spotted Tail said he had something more to say to the President. "I hear," he remarked, "that in a few months there will be an election for a new President. I hope you may be successful. This would please me very much, for you have been very kind to my people." The President replied: "However the election may result, I hope there will be no change in the Indian policy." The interview here ended.

INTERNAL REVENUE SUPERVISORS RETAINED.

The following Internal Revenue Supervisors are retained under the new law reducing the number from twenty-five to ten: W. A. Simmons, for New England; S. B. Dutcher, for New York; Alex. P. Tutton, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia; S. T. Howell, for Ohio and Indiana; D. W. Munn, for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; P. W. Perry, for Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; G. W. Emery, for Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; K. R. Cobb, for Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, the Indian Territory, and New Mexico; W. Hedrick, for Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado; L. M. Foulke, for California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The services of the remaining fifteen are dispensed with.

THE FANNIE EXPEDITION.

General Ryan, who has arrived here from Florida, denies emphatically the capture, by the Spaniards, of any portion of the expedition of the Fannie, and pronounces the expedition a success as far as its landing and safe conveyance into the interior are concerned.

MORE APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Richard Beardsley, of Indiana, Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, *vice* Butler, suspended; Samuel H. Dabney, of Massachusetts, Consul at Fayal; Julius White, of Illinois, Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic; Nelson Truster, United States Attorney for the District of Indiana.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Marquis de Noailles, to-day, was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. The following is a translation of his remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: I present myself to Your Excellency as Minister of France. I have a deep sense of the honor I have received in being called to represent the French Republic near that of the United States of America, and it shall be my aim to prove myself not unworthy of this mission. I shall only have to pursue the bent of my own inclinations in order to conform to the instructions given me by my Government, for they direct me to seek, while fulfilling the duties of my office, to render myself agreeable to Your Excellency's Government. The sentiments of friendship which unite two nations of France and America are deeply rooted in the past, for they date from the glorious epoch of America, and they have remained graven in the hearts of the people of France, and my Government, in sending me here, have charged me to cultivate them. I hope I may say that the maintenance of these ancient sympathies will be attended with no difficulty. If I should succeed, through my zealous efforts, in strengthening them, I should regard it as the greatest honor of my life. I have the honor, Mr. President, to place in Your Excellency's hands, letters which accredit me as Minister of the French near the Government of the United States of America.

The President replied as follows:

MARQUIS: I am happy to receive you as Minister of the French Republic. We are confident, not only that you will endeavor to make yourself acceptable, but there is every reason to believe you will succeed in that effort. You may be assured that on our part there will be nothing omitted which may tend to make your stay here agreeable to you. Your allusion to the origin and depth of the friendship of the people of our respective countries is based upon an indisputable fact, with which your own name has agreeable associations. The instructions which you say you have to cherish this sentiment will, I trust, be easily carried into effect. You have the certainty that I shall endeavor to facilitate them by all the means which may be in my power.

OFF AGAIN.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, left to-night for Long Branch. Secretary Fish went with the party to New York.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Merchants' National Bank, of St. Paul, Minn., to commence business; capital, $250,000. Also, Springfield National Bank, of Springfield, Tenn.; capital, $50,000.

INDIANA.

A Dangerous Cannon—Several Persons Crippled for Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—By the premature explosion of a cannon, at Rushville, Ind., this morning, several persons were seriously injured. Frank Ridenbaugh was hurt in several places, and, it is thought, fatally. George W. Wilson lost an arm, and John M. Carr had his hand blown off. The cannon was being fired for a Republican meeting to be addressed by Governor Oglesby, and it is the same piece which, during other campaigns, killed men at Liberty and Connersville in the same way. It is a piece of modern ordnance, and will now be retired from service.

The Durgin Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 24.—On account of the funeral of Michael Hedekin, a wealthy and prominent citizen, to-day, the Criminal Court adjourned until to-morrow, when the arguments in the Durgin case will be concluded, and the case submitted to the Court.

A street railway was authorized by the City Council at its meeting last night.

Mob Law by Females.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., July 24.—The quiet little town of Carthage was thrown into commotion, last evening, by the breaking up of the saloons in that place by about sixty females, who formed themselves into a committee for that purpose. They first visited the owners, and pleaded with them to quit the vile and unlawful business. Failing in this, they warned them to quit, as they would have to abide by the consequences. Still they persisted in selling the liquid fire, and, last evening, like brave soldiers, the ladies marched to the dens of iniquity and stove things up in a frightful manner. The ringleaders were the wives of drunken husbands, and they took this brave way to crush the traffic.

MISSOURI.

More Outrages in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Deputy United States Marshal Bustadt, who arrived to-day from Southeast Missouri, brings the report of the whipping and driving from home of several men in Stoddard County. The outrages were committed by disguised men, and, it is asserted, for political purposes. The names of the sufferers are given, but the report is vague and requires confirmation.

During the heavy storm last night the iron skeleton of the roof of the Laclede Glass Works, in the upper part of the city, was struck by lightning, and thrown to the ground, involving a loss of $5,000.

Cotton Sales.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—The first bale of cotton of the season was received from Texas, and sold at auction on 'Change, at noon, for $1.65 in gold to J. B. Carson, Bro. & Co.

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 24.—An Alpena despatch dated yesterday, says the mill of Bewick, Comstock & Co., caught fire at noon and was burned. The loss will be $10,000 or $12,000, and the insurance amounts to only $6,000. Bewick, Comstock & Co's mill was a shingle mill, and had a capacity of about sixteen million five hundred thousand for the season. It employed forty men, and would have run the season within a million and a half of its full capacity.

NEW YORK, July 24.—About 8 o'clock, to-night, a fire broke out in the carpenter shops of the Erie Railroad Company, near the shore end of the Long Dock, Jersey City, which shop formed the eastern end of the parallelogram of shops, covering an area of 300 by 250 feet, the western end fronting on Provost street. Within the space thus enclosed were the repair shops, machine shops, blacksmith, carpenter, and paint shops, and general store-rooms of the Company. Before the firemen could get to work the flames extended along the roof of the machine shop, and bursting out of every window for 300 feet. In less than an hour the whole block of shops was in ruins. Within the repair shops were 33 locomotives, about half a dozen almost new. Most of them were freight engines, but there were two fine express locomotives in the repair shops. The machine and blacksmith shops were full of costly machinery, boilers, trip-hammers, furnaces, &c. One of the trip-hammers alone cost $30,000. The buildings also contained copper, tin, and wooden patterns, and a full supply of the best tools for railway purposes. The shops were of brick, two stories high, with slate roof, and were only completed eight months ago, at a cost of about $80,000. Some of the workmen state that the fire was occasioned by the fires being left unbanked in the blacksmith shop when men left at 6 o'clock. Another account says a barrel of oil exploded; cause unknown. Still another locates the origin in the carpenter shop, where evidences were first discovered. Over 500 workmen are thrown out of employment. The store-rooms of the Company, three stories in height, were the last to yield to the flames. They contained a full assortment of miscellaneous stores, lamps, head-lights, &c. The total loss is estimated at $600,000, as follows: Machinery, $275,000; locomotives, $245,000; buildings, $80,000. The insurance is about $400,000, in what Companies is not yet ascertained. The conflagration was witnessed by probably 30,000 people. Two firemen were struck by falling walls, and one, Jas. McCarty, killed, and the other badly injured.

DOG-MASSACRE IN CINCINNATI.

Slaughter of Three Hundred Vagrants at the Dog-Pounds.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

On the night before the slaughter, over 300 of the condemned insurgents were crowded into their black hole of a prison. Every shade and variety of dog known in the Western country was there represented. Handsome, shaggy, mild-dispositioned Newfoundlands; snarling, snappish, disagreeable, ill-mannered curs; growling, cross, dangerous looking bull-dogs; and sleek, frolicsome, intelligent terriers, were all to be seen, in every process of development, almost within the fifteen or twenty foot square inclosure. They passed the night in awful suspense, and endured the most dreadful suffering from hunger and thirst; but their present ills were not to be considered in the same breath along with the shadowy, terrible visions of the morrow's torments. Many of the dogs were too restless to sleep, and spent the slow moving hours of darkness in pacing their weary prison house. Their only relaxation was the occasional opportunity offered them of snapping at their neighbors unawares, and without much danger of retaliation; and these brief intervals of comfort in the gloom of that night of horrors, it behooves the historian to remark, were duly relished.

When daylight came, peeping slyly in upon the gathering, the scene presented to her view was terrible enough to have caused her to hide her head once more beneath the mantle of light, and take no second look at the horror. The condemned, piled so closely together as to form a very carpet of living dogs for the floor, were panting and gasping for the water that was denied them, and from each pair of eyes gleamed the silent language of entreaty and abject terror. The little spaniels were mostly awake, and were barking terribly with the grief they felt at the impending doom of all, while the real dogs of the assemblage preserved their dignity under the trying circumstances, and never deigned to take more than one bite at a time out of any night-walking dog. When the hour for a resumption of business came on, the outside portals of the prison-yard were thrown open, and the waiting friends of the doomed canines were brought in and allowed to join them, while their escorts, each and every one, received a draft on the City Treasurer for fifty cents, due for the service rendered.

The prisoners did not partake of any breakfast, as the humane authorities had provided none for them, and dinner was passed over for the same reason. The only incident of the day worthy of record was produced by the arrival of a lady who desired to ransom her "Billy." "Billy" was a poodle of prodigious finish and little spirit. He received his mistress with a grateful bark of satisfaction, and made a violent assault upon an opposition poodle who presumed to believe that it was he that had been sent for. The mistress of "Billy" received him in very extravagant form, pressed his shaggy coat to her cheek, declared she would not have him killed for a thousand dollars, and kissed him with rapture. She devoted so much attention to "Billy," that on her way out of the yard she stumbled into an excavation in the earth, falling a distance of about eight feet, and receiving some slight bruises and a very bad fright. All the time she held on to "Billy," however, and, after being restored to the upper crust of the earth, she went on her way, still protesting her affection for "Billy," and vowing eternal dislike for small boys.

The hour for execution (5 p. m.) at last arrived, and three hundred and thirty-odd members of the dog family were notified that their time had come, and the death dealers very considerately offered to remember them to their friends, if they had any, or perform any other little kindly office that they might desire. The condemned, in general, were too bound up in their own affairs to pay much attention to those suggestions. They occupied all their spare time in canvassing the walls of their gloomy prison and seeking for a feeble place through which they might escape. They had abandoned all hopes of outside interference; and rightly, for there was not the shadow of a plan for relief visible in that quarter. An attempted rescue on the previous day had failed, owing to the impatience of the captives. A daring youth, with speculation in his eye and a horn-handled knife in his right hand, strove to dig them a southwest passage to freedom by working through the ground into a cellar beneath the main cell room, and into which many of the victims had been crowded. The prisoners heard the young man at work, but the thought of approaching liberty was too overpowering for their weak intellects to withstand. They gave three barks in view of the approaching event. The tocsin was sounded, McDermott rushed into the breach, and all hope vanished.

At the appointed hour two stalwart butcher boys, armed with sledge-hammers, entered the prison, and the slaughter began. For nearly an hour the slaughter was kept up, and at the close not a dog survived in the place bespattered with their blood. The execution was a sad spectacle. The frantic captives dodged the blows aimed at them with all their agility, and made wonderful leaps up the wall in search of places of safety. The executioners were fully equal to the occasion, seeming to delight in their horrid work. Very often their first blow failing to take effect, they would repeat it with crushing force, half a dozen times, each blow followed by a howl of agony from the terrified animal. Many of the poor brutes lived for many minutes after being struck, and writhed around in every shape that imagination could picture. After the butchery had finally ceased, the bodies were delivered over to George Thompson, the city garbage contractor, and were conveyed to the foot of Wood street, from whence they were taken out into the stream in boats and sunk.

"A CRUEL MYSTIFICATION."

The Daughter of Holland House and the Romance of Her Birth.

Paris (July 10) Correspondence of the New York World.

Your correspondents in London have no doubt long since furnished you with accounts of the marriage of the young lady known in that city as Miss Fox, "the daughter of Holland House," and Prince Louis of Lichtenstein—a wedding celebrated with unusual magnificence in the presence of many members of England's royal family and of the *creme de la creme* of the aristocracy of Great Britain and of the Continent. But *apropos*, or rather *mal apropos* of this notable event, I find in the *Figaro* the following amazing story, which I copy "under all reserve," although the writer in the *Figaro* guarantees the absolute truth of it. He says:

"Twenty years ago a young wife, tenderly loved by her husband, Mme. the Marquise of Montaign, died in giving birth to a daughter. The Marquis, distracted, full of grief for the loss of his wife, free from all paternal affection, so at least goes the legend, refused to accept the infant, the indirect cause of his chagrin, and banished it to Brittany, in a hospital for foundlings.

"While these events were passing, an English lady, Lady Holland, who passed through Brittany at this moment, learned this history, and wished to rear this poor orphan so cruelly deserted by its father.

"The birth of this infant, the strangeness of its repudiation, as blameworthy as thoughtless, moved the heart of this benefactress, who came to reclaim the child, engaging herself to provide for her education and for her establishment in harmony with her name and origin when the moment for that should arrive.

"Lady Holland has kept her word; for today the infant, abandoned in an hospital of the province, has become a young lady of the world and of the first rank, and has come to espouse, thanks to her birth, the young Prince of Lichtenstein, under the name, well contrived, of Mlle. de Montaign.

"However, to arrive at the realization of this marriage, it was necessary to prove the act of birth and the act of baptism of the infant.

"But it has arrived that the news of this union is new to the ears of Monsieur the Marquis of Montaign, and that he remains stunned by learning this history, of which he and Lady Holland are the absolute dupes.

"In fine, Monsieur the Marquis of Montaign, far from repulsing the infant of whom the birth was to him so dear, has been, on the contrary, particularly attached to her, and has never been separated from her. His daughter, his real daughter, has come herself to be married a few months since, to M. de Lamotte; and God knows if her father be not astonished to learn this singular history, of which he cannot see either the source or the aim. In any case, M. de Montaign appears determined to find the authors of this cruel mystification and insult to his dignity and his paternal affections."

This is very droll! but is it not, most probably, a canard most unsubstantial?

More Executions at Versailles.

Paris (July 6) Correspondence of the London News.

This bloody plain of Satory was the scene of two more executions this morning. The men shot this time were obscure individuals, belonging to the dregs of Paris population, who were sentenced to death by a court martial for common-law crimes during the reign of the Commune, without, as the prosecution alleged, any political pretext. And yet one of them—Bandoin—was convicted not only of murdering a man named Herron, but of setting fire to public buildings. The other convict, Rouillac, killed a man named Debois, and afterward robbed his house. The prisoners, coarse, brutal men, whether justly condemned or not, assumed the airs of political martyrs. When warned at 4 in the morning that their sentence was about to be executed, they abused the jailers, and said their friends would avenge them. They both refused to listen to the priest, and repulsed him rudely. When asked if they desired anything before leaving the prison, they took some wine and coffee. Rouillac smoked a dirty short pipe, laughed frequently, and sang snatches of songs. While this scene was going on, Bandoin recognized in one of the jailers an old comrade in the artillery of the Guard. With him he conversed quietly, and spoke with great coolness of the certainty he felt that his political friends would soon get the upper hand. After the very short interval for refreshment and preparation the prisoners were conducted to the execution ground in prison vans. The chaplain, Abbe Folet, rode with them. On the plateau of Satory, at 5 in the morning, there was the usual scene, 10,000 troops drawn up on three sides of a square, and two firing parties opposite two posts. The prisoners walked steadily to the posts, but again repulsed the priest so roughly that he hastily withdrew to a carriage, quite frightened. They placed their backs against the posts, Rouillac still smoking his pipe and singing, and seemed to await their fate as bravely as many better men have done in the same place. But, in consequence of its having been found at a recent execution that the soldiers were made nervous by the sight of the prisoner's eyes, and could not take good aim, positive orders have been given that bandages shall be put round the eyes of every man brought out to be shot. Both Bandoin and Rouillac strenuously resisted the soldiers sent to execute this order. They loudly declared that they would look death in the face. They tore off the bandages after they had been put on, and violently pushed the soldiers away. It was a shocking and unparalleled scene. Ultimately they were overpowered by numbers, and not only were their eyes bandaged, but they were forcibly lashed with strong cords to the posts. In this position they were shot. Every bullet took effect. The bodies were [illegible] they were cut. Then they dropped without the least life in them. The like of this was never before seen at Satory.

OUT FOR GREELEY.

Letter from Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn, of New York.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 17.

HON. A. STEVENS—MY DEAR SIR: I feel it my duty to support Greeley for President, for reasons which are potent with me, and which I am willing to give on any proper occasion. From my early life I have labored as best I could to promote the cause of right and humanity as I understood my duty. It has been a source of great satisfaction that I have had the opportunity to labor for these principles in an honorable position, where I may have done something to secure their success. I rejoice with all good citizens to-day that all the great questions which have agitated the country for so many years; questions touching the life of our institutions are settled beyond a doubt or a probability of a change. I rejoice also that the Democratic party has at length come to accept the situation and this settlement as a finality. I believe that it is an omen of good, of peace and prosperity to all sections of our common country. It is the duty of all good citizens, in my judgment to hail this advance step as a fore-runner of an era of good feeling and reconciliation, which is so necessary to the happiness of the people, and the success of our institutions. All the States are now restored to their original place in the Union, without slavery, purified, we hope, of many things that were a constant source of trouble and strife, and it should now be the earnest aim of all to build up and restore, rather than separate and cast off. It is our common country; we are all citizens of our great and grand Republic, and we must live together as one common brotherhood, and grant that we may live in peace and union.

One great object now is to purify our politics and political parties. To do this men have got to stand out independent, it may be, of party, when reform cannot be secured inside of party. I see no hope of a change for the better in the Republican party as it is now ruled, and to indorse or affiliate with some men who are now in office and shaping its course, I cannot do it. I have protested against many things for two years and more, and so have many others, but to no avail. I wear no man's collar, and ask no favors. My desire has always been during my public course to do my duty honestly and faithfully, and merit the approbation of my fellow-citizens. I can face my record, and am willing to stand the test of the closest scrutiny. Believing Horace Greeley to be an honest man, and desiring the best good of this country, I am willing to trust him, and shall give him my support. I have no words of bitterness against General Grant. His country owes him a debt of gratitude for his services during the war, and I have no desire to pluck one laurel from his brow. As a statesman I cannot say much. He has no right to cast aside good and true men in the Republican party, whom States and the people honor, men who have struggled long years for its success and the success of its principles before he ever espoused our cause, and in doing so take to his embrace men, who, to say the most that can be said of them, are no better than those thus cast aside. In this way he has divided the party that has honored him in almost every State, and no other result could have been expected. The country has but little, if any, confidence in many of the men who surround the President, and to whom he seems to cling and whose favor is all the position they have in the communities where they live. We must have a reform in these matters, and good men must unite to secure it. Men who will sell their manhood for money or other considerations, must be hurled from place and power, and rest forever in the disgrace which ought to attach to their crimes.

We want bold, manly independence of thought and action, men who will consult the right, and do their whole duty, whatever party or the multitude may say. Political proscription is a curse of our times, and we have all given too much favor to it. I rejoice that a manly action is seizing upon the people, and they are at last acting upon their judgment, fearless of the dictation of a party or party leaders. They are their own masters, and I rejoice in the prospect of a new and better time coming. I remain your ob't servant,

BURT VAN HORN.

SNOWBALLING IN JULY.

The Wonderful Ice Caves in Ulster County, N. Y.—Running Streams of Ice-Water and Banks of Snow at Sam's Point.

From the Ellenville (N. Y.) Press.

The landlord who could walk a few rods from his door, enter an opening in the side of a bluff, and find stored therein a quantity of clear, beautiful ice, ready for use, without any of the trouble of securing, carting, storing, or the daily expense of buying, would no doubt consider himself a lucky individual. Yet that is just precisely what Mr. Thomas Botsford, of the Sam's Point Mountain House, does daily, having for the past few weeks supplied himself with ice from the caves recently discovered in the side of the bluffs near his house.

These caves have been comparatively unknown, even by the oldest denizens of the Point, although far surpassing the famous caves above Ellenville in extent, capacity, and beauty. The bluffs for a long distance south of the Point have been broken up by some mighty convulsions of nature, into a series of crevices, which penetrate them in every direction, forming numerous large caves, often several hundred feet in length and of unknown depth, with frequent openings in the top of the bluff. Owing to the rough nature of the ground, covered with huge rocks and trees, these caves are not readily accessible from below, but on the bluffs very easy provision could be made for affording excursion parties a sight of their wonders without any such rough clambering as we were compelled to undergo. In time, these caves will be considered one of the greatest wonders of the Point.

Beginning at a point several hundred yards south of the Mountain House, the party found a nearly perpendicular opening into the bluff, down which streaming sunlight revealed gloomy and mysterious cavernous depths. This was descended with considerable difficulty, when, at a depth of 100 feet below the surface, the cave was found to open in several directions, extending one way in a gallery several hundred feet in length. The width was several feet, the walls rising perpendicularly nearly to the surface, where they close in, except at infrequent places, holding at times immense boulders in their rocky jaws. Into the depth and gloom of this gallery we followed our guide until further progress was barred by a deep pit extending down toward the bowels of the earth directly across the bottom of the cave. The streaming sunlight, however, showed an exit a few hundred feet distant.

A pistol fired in this cavern sent the reverberating echoes rebounding along the rocky walls. From the deepest portion of the cave conversation was held with one of the party through a small hole in the top. A small quantity of ice was found in the cave. Two or three other large caves were explored without finding more ice. Finally an opening was found, through which ascended a heavy mist, resembling smoke. A long cavern was discovered, the floor of which was completely paved with thick ice, smooth and clear. Here a "slide" of several hundred feet was afforded, and large chunks of ice broken off and brought out of the cave. In another cave large masses of ice were found covered with snow, and the novel pleasure of a snowball in July enjoyed. Another cave had a trickling rill of ice water running through it, at which the exploring party stopped and refreshed themselves.

Language would fail to describe the wonders and beauties of these caves, in which we spent upward of two hours. Their extent, we believe, no human being at present has any knowledge of. The walls are in most cases smooth and perpendicular, with no hanging fragments apparently ready to fall at a breath on the heads of those who enter, as in the case with the "ice caves" above Ellenville. At places, large chambers open the rocks, affording opportunity for the imaginative to weave fancied resemblances to the homes of bandits.

FRIGHTFUL DOUBLE MURDER IN LONDON.

A Mother and Her Daughter Beaten to Death—The Murderers Not Arrested.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, July 10, two horrible murders were discovered in a house situated at 40 Hyde road, Hoxton, London. For years past the house has been occupied by a widow and her daughter, named Squires, who carried on the business of stationers, no one living there but themselves. At the hour above stated a boy went into the coffee shop, next door, and said that he had seen blood upon the counter of Mrs. Squires' shop. Upon going in to ascertain the cause a most horrible spectacle presented itself. Behind the counter was discovered the body of Mrs. Squires in a pool of blood, with her hand to the right side of her head, which was shockingly injured. The daughter was found with her head lying in the parlor, and her legs in the shop. She was also covered with blood, and her head battered in. Inspector Ramsey was soon on the spot, when Dr. Hawthen was sent for, who pronounced both bodies to be quite dead, and stated that, in his opinion, death had been caused by their heads having been beaten in by some blunt instrument. The police at once searched the house, which they found ransacked from top to bottom, and in the parlor was found a clock that had been knocked down, which had stopped at 12, the time at which, no doubt, the deed was committed, as Dr. Hawthen stated he should think they had been dead close on two hours. Although every search was made, no instrument has been found likely to have produced the injuries. The perpetrator has not yet been discovered, but a son of the deceased, who has recently been discharged from a lunatic asylum, was seen in the neighborhood in the morning. The mother's age is supposed to be about 68, and that of the daughter 35. The son of the deceased, it is stated, has for some time past been an inmate of Shoreditch Workhouse, and since the tragedy his clothes have been examined, also the walls of the workhouse, to ascertain if it was possible that he might have escaped, but the parish authorities feel quite satisfied that it is not the case. The doctor states that he never saw two persons so battered about in his life, the face of the daughter being so disfigured that it is impossible to recognize her. Mrs. Squires has seven wounds on the head and a large part of the ear cut off, and the daughter has five wounds, besides her head being battered in.

It is stated by a neighbor that an attempt was made by some persons to enter the house on Sunday night, but that they were disturbed. The police are actively engaged in trying to discover the perpetrator of this most horrible deed, but up to the present time have gained no clue. It is stated that both the deceased and her daughter, who had resided for many years in the Hyde road, were much respected and esteemed by all their neighbors as being quiet and most inoffensive persons. It is also rumored that she kept a large sum of money in the house, but that at present cannot be ascertained for a fact.

Copper Falls Mine in Gloom—Seven Men Probably Killed—Three More Seriously Injured.

From the Houghton (Mich.) Gazette, July 18.

On Monday morning last, July 15, a portion of the roof left standing, supported by rock pillars, after taking out the mineral from the prominent deposit known as the "ash bed," in the Copper Falls mine, gave way at the seventy fathom level, and fell a distance of nearly 200 feet, producing a concussion so great as to not only extinguish all the lights in that portion of the underground works, but also those in the "change house" on the surface, which is connected with the mine. Sixty men were in this part of the concern when the accident occurred, forty-six of whom reached daylight without serious mishap. Of the remaining fourteen miners, eight were taken out in a short time, four of whom were uninjured, three badly maimed, and one man, named Charles Borrel, dead. Our latest advices from the scene of disaster—Weddesday p. m.—state that the bodies of Owen Sullivan, married, and Matt. Ballas, single, have been recovered, leaving in the mine dead, in all probability, Thomas Bray, Patrick Burns, James Fezzy, and —— Hart. The two first unfortunate men leave wives and families.

It is reported that the condition of the mine, where the terrible affair occurred, was known for months to be very unsafe. If such is the case, we think the present Superintendent, Mr. Eschweiler, of the Copper Falls, ought to court a rigid examination into the cause which resulted in this mournful calamity. The damage done to the mine is considerable, and it will be several days before any estimate can be formed as to the extent the underground work is crippled.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the body of one other man has been recovered.

The Recent Disastrous Floods in Alabama.

Sand Mountain, Ala. (July 17) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier Journal.

There are three feet of water on the S. & N. A. R. R., and still rising. Rain, rain, rain, from the 11th to date, and still raining. Sand Mountain is completely submerged. The bridges known as the Cunningham bridges, on the line of the North and South Alabama Railroad are swept away. Black Warrior masonry stood the pressure, but the false work of the Louisville Bridge Company is swept away, with the partially finished iron bridge on top. Mr. Gardiner, of the Bridge Company, estimates the loss to be between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. The water is seventy feet above the bed of the river. Mulberry Warrior is not behind in its effort to retard the completion of the S. & N. A. R. R. The water rose at the rate of five feet per hour in this apparently innocent stream in dry weather, until the drift piled within three feet of the top of the north pier, when all went down with a sudden crash and disappeared amid the floods. Fortunately the superstructure was not in this masonry. The new banks along the line are washed and settled to a considerable extent, making them almost impassible for the construction train. No train has passed over the road since Friday. The S. & N. A. is not the only road affected by the storm. The trains on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad are stopped by the washing of embankments east of Decatur. The Tennessee is falling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The construction of the New York Underground Railroad is to commence in September.

—The National Camp Meeting Association will hold their next meeting at Urbana, O. commencing Aug. 8, 1872, and continuing ten days.

—The General who now occupies the White House will next November be reduced to the rank of a left-tenant.

—Red foxes have become so numerous in Jennings County, Ind., as to make themselves an intolerable nuisance.

—Josh Billings says: "'Give the devil his due' reads well enough in a proverb; but what will become of me and you if this arrangement is carried out?" The devil will get you.

—The Toledo *Blade* has come to the conclusion that the present indications of heavy crops are entirely due to General Grant's influence.

—The Massachusetts Central Railroad is carrying on work at thirty different places between Waltham and Northampton.

—The old proprietors of the *Missouri Democrat* are spending the money they got from Fishback in a new paper. It don't look well, and it won't pay.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

—Four millions of brick, 180,000 cubic feet of granite, 3,500 tons of iron, and 19,000 pounds of cement have thus far been used upon the new Post Office in New York.

—A Danbury boy can make 165 "faces" without sitting down. The feelings of his broken-hearted father, when reaching for him with a strap, can better be imagined than described.

—Spicks told his wife that she could have all the Dolly Varden things she wanted, or a new piano. He says now that the piano would have been cheaper.

—It has always seemed to us that Americans have done all that could be done in the way of vulgar display at weddings, but it took a Parisienne to cap the climax by illuminating her wedding presents with calcium jets.

—An experienced housekeeper says that flies may be kept out of a butter-plate on the table by a simple and novel expedient,—by planting in it a thin slice of bread, cut columnwise, and inserted in a perpendicular position. Whether the bread scares off the flies the lady cannot say, but she declares it certainly keeps them off.

—One young lady at the Ocean House who calls butter "buttaw," and waiter "waitaw," wears nine diamond rings on one of her hands, and a bustle on which she last night unconsciously carried Charles Augustus Fitznoodle's blue-ribboned straw hat from the lawn to the bluff.—[*Long Branch Gossip*.

—The colored people of Kentucky are fast becoming real estate owners. One agent alone, residing at Lexington, has sold them, the past year, $100,000 worth of house lots for their own use, and the whole colored population of that town pay taxes on $400,000 worth of real estate.

—A well authenticated case of spontaneous combustion lately occurred in a New York warehouse, originating in some silk twist, which had been packed while damp in a tight case, with two layers of thick paper and one of oil-cloth between the goods and the inside of the case. Goods similarly packed, which had not taken fire, were found to be charred so as to render them worthless.

—A curious case came up in a California District Court recently, in which it appeared that A. Machado agreed to find a wife for Antonio Lorenzo, for which services the latter gave a promissory note for $500. After spending fourteen months trying to bring around a match, the attempt was unsuccessful, and suit was now brought to recover the value of the note. Lorenzo evidently valued his wife less than $500, but Machado valued his services at that figure. The Court held that the contract was contrary to public policy and subversive of public morals, and gave judgment for defendant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—11 a. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Wheat, winter, 12s; spring, 11s 10d@11s [illegible]; white, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, July 24—5 p. m.—Consols—Money and account, 92½; bonds of 1862, 91½; 1865, 93½; 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9c; Orleans, 10c. Sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 38s.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes, 54f 15c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head, making the supply for the week thus far 5,604 head, against 3,460 the same time last week. The market opened to-day strong, active, and buoyant, at about 10 per cent better than yesterday's rates, for good cattle. About 1,300 head were disposed of. Sales 314 Ohio steers, ranging 1,125 to 1,392 at $5 38@6 70; 1157 Kentucky steers, ranging 1,339 to 1,575, at $6 40@6 80; 308 Texas steers, averaging 1,185, at $4.37½@6.80; 154 Illinois steers, averaging 1,225, at $6.37½; 137 Kansas steers, averaging 1,240, at $6 35; 34 Illinois steers, averaging 1,283, at $6 50; 330 Missouri steers, ranging 1,066 to 1,283, at $5.55@6.25; [illegible] Michigan steers, ranging 1,144 to 1,300, at [illegible]; 19 Indiana cows and heifers, averaging 990, at $4.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,600 head, making the supply for the week thus far 8,000, against 9,700 the same time last week. The market is very lively. Canada lambs at $8.50@9.00; Canada sheep at $5.00@5.25; Western sheep rather heavy at $4.50@5.00. Sales 3,387 Canada lambs, ranging from 60 to 69 lbs. at $8.50@9.00; 67 Canada sheep, av 115, at $5.00@5.25; 1,529 Ohio sheep, ranging 76 to 90, at $4 75@5 50; 166 Indiana sheep, av 81, at $4.50; 90 Illinois lambs, av 57, at $8 00; 20 Illinois lambs, av 58, at $8 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 300 head, making the supply for the week thus far 9,100 against 12,300 the same time last week. No stock in the market to operate with. Quoted nominally at $4.50@4.75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The market closed with no transactions worthy of note. Brown sheetings and shirtings remain firm at former quotations. A decline of 2c per yard in Amoskeag cotton goods has caused no perceptible change in other goods of similar styles, and the market for those goods is firm, but inactive. Woollens have met with fair sales, to-day, in leading fabrics, and more inquiry is noticed than yesterday, at full rates. Prints are moving with a little more freedom, but [illegible] sufficient quantities to quote. Market active and prices remain firm at former quotations. In foreign goods the market is still inactive; no change.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active, but prices without decided change; the demand is chiefly for the immediate wants of local trade. Rye flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal quiet and steady. Wheat a shade firmer, with a moderate export and milling demand; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1 48@1.49; No. 2 Milwaukee spring afloat, $1 50. Rye dull and heavy; Western 70@70½c in store. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer and in fair demand; steamer Western mixed, 59@60c; sail, 61@63c; unsound do, 56@58c. Oats better; Western, 41@48½c; Ohio, 45@47c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 18c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; 1871, 25@55c; 1870, [illegible].

LEATHER—Quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights, 27@28c; California, 26½@27c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice steady at [illegible] 9c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 53½@53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.75@13.87; prime mess, $12.00@12.50; prime, $10.50@11. Beef dull; hams, 20@24c; tierce beef nominal. Cut meats firm; hams, 10@14c; shoulders, 6½@[illegible]c. Middles quiet; short ribs, 7@8c; long clear [illegible]. Lard firm at 9@9½c for new No. 1 to prime steam.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c; State, 20@[illegible]c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@12c.

WHISKEY—Active and firm at 93c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed [illegible]; white, 71@73c. Oats easy.

HAY—Firm; prime, $25.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess held at $14[illegible]. Bacon firmer at 6, 6½, 7, 9½, 9½, and 9½@[illegible]c. Hams, sugar cured, 15½. Lard firm; tierce, refined, 9½@9¾c; Kegs, refined, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fully fair, 10½c. Molasses nominal. Coffee dull at 6½@10½.

STERLING—26; sight ½ premium.

GOLD—14½.

COTTON—Sales 200; nominally good ordinary 19½c; low middling, 20½c; middling, 21½c. Receipts, 35. Exports, Havre, 1,926; Philadelphia, 4; stock, 8,856.

WHISKEY—Dull at 85@$1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; some sales rather higher; extra winter, $6.00@6.75; XX, $6.75; XXX, $7.00@7.50. Wheat in fair demand and higher; old No. 2 red winter, $1.67½; Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 36@38c, according to location. Oats firm and quiet; No. 2, 29c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.00@13.50; shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c; hams, 9½c. Bacon strong at 6½@8½@9c. Lard quiet at 9½@9¾c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat in good demand; old, $1.50@1.55; new, $1.45@1.48; new white, $1.60. Corn dull and a shade lower; 43@44c. Rye, 70@72c. Oats steady at 31@38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firm; sales regular at $13.00; city held at $13.50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices, 5½, 7½, 7½, and 7¾c; all held higher. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 6¾c; sales clear rib at 8½c; clear held at 8¾c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@4.75.

WHISKEY—90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; choice white and amber, $1.95@1.97; fair to prime, $1.40@1.50; new Western, $1.50@[illegible]. Corn—Southern white in fair demand at 73@75c; mixed Western dull at 58@58½c. Oats quiet; old, 58@60c; white, 40@41c. Rye quiet at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.25. Bacon more higher; shoulders, 6½c; rib sides, 8½c; clear rib, 8¾c bid. Bacon active; shoulders, 6½c; rib sides, 8¾c; clear rib, 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Active and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Active.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, $1.72½; amber State, $1.70; white State, $1.80. Corn quiet at 56c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat offerings light, barely equal to the demand; red, $1.70@1.80; new and old amber, $1.90; white, $2.00. Rye, 78c. Corn dull; yellow, 64@65c; mixed Western, 59@60c. Oats dull; white, 45@41c; new crop, first of the season.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in light demand; holders firm; No. 1, $1 27; No. 2, $1 22. Corn fair demand, and higher; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 26½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 57c. Barley steady; No. 2, 57c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; Oswego, 11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—COTTON—Dull; low middling, 21@21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $4.00@9.50. Corn meal steady at $3.35. Corn quiet at 57@58c. Oats quiet at 42@43c.

HAY—Firm; prime old, $25.00@26.00.

BRAN—Dull at $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand, and higher; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 9½c. Lard, 9½@10½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; choice, $8.00. Wheat steady; extra, $1.[illegible]; No. 1, $1.63@1 67; amber, $1 60. Corn steady at 52c. Oats dull; mixed, 34c; white, 37c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and tending higher. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2 held at $1.55. Corn steady; high mixed, 50c; low do, 49c. Oats firm at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Very strong; refined, in car lots, 20½@21c; in trade lots, 21½@22c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—TOBACCO—Sales 125 hhds; firm for low grades.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with fair demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong; superfine, $[illegible]; choice family, $7.25@8.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 24—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; spring 2c lower; sales 7,800 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 33. Corn firm; sales 15,000 bu No. 2 Western at 50c; 25,000 bu do by sample, 49@49½c. Freights unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.89½; amber Michigan, $1.65; No. 1 red winter, $1.66; No. 2 red, $1.55; No. 2 red old, $1.60. Corn steady; low mixed, 46½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 30c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Very dull; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; to Oswego, 8@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 450 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 158 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 24.—RIVER—Arrived—Nashua. Departed—Canal-boat Messenger, light. Dropped down to Henry—Montauk, with flour; and Industry, light, dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed in—Canal Repairer for Ottawa. Passed Out—Montauk, flour, for LaSalle and Peru; Canal Repairer to put new balance beam on Lock 14.

Eight feet four inches of water on the miter sills of Lock 14.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 24.—PASSED DOWN—Schrs C. C. Trowbridge, Southampton, Queen of the Lakes, F. L. Danforth, Nabob, Delaware, Charger.

PASSED UP—Prop Mayflower.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, July 24—PASSED DOWN—Props Mohawk, St. Paul; barks Parana, Montgomery; schrs Czar, Cambridge, Sarah Jane.

PASSED UP—Prop Fountain City; bark Favorite; schrs Dacotah, Ontario, New Dominion, Fannie, Selkirk, H. A. Richmond, E. Harmon, Trinidad.

WIND—Southwest.

The German Imperial Band.

CINCINNATI, O., July 24.—The German Consul in this city, in response to an application to the German Minister at Washington to apply to the Emperor of Germany for permission to the German band to give concerts in this country, has received answer that, in response to a similar request from Chicago, he has asked a fortnight extension of the furlough of the band, but, having received no answer, doubts whether it will be granted. If granted, the band will visit St. Louis and Chicago, and if Cincinnati desires to secure it she must apply to the leader of the band.

—According to the statistics of the Census Bureau, there are just fifty chances to one against anybody's getting married in Massachusetts during any given year.